

PEOPLE

PARIS: A few clouds, cloudy with rain.
LONDON: Wednesday, variable, rain 10.
MOSCOW: Wednesday, variable, rain 10.
NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy with rain 10.
NEW YORK: Wednesday, rain 10.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

382

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1980

Established 1887

Iranians Rebuff Carter's Gesture to Free Assets, End Embargo

to Free Assets, End Embargo
release of Hostages Is Refused

PARIS — A representative of the organization, who asked not to be identified, said the meeting lasted a half hour and was arranged at Mrs. Keough's request. She is the wife of William Keough, the principal of a school for American children in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Rajaie Briefs Khomeini

The Iranian news agency said that Mr. Rajaie met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to brief him on his recent trip to New York, where Mr. Rajaie presented Iran's case against Iraq to the UN Security Council.

"There was no question of discussion with the United States," the news agency quoted Mr. Rajaie as saying after his meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini. Tehran radio quoted him as saying: "Negotiations will not be considered even though they [the United States] might for example offer to provide us with spare parts."

The Iraqi foreign minister, Saadoun Hammadi, warned Tuesday that U.S. arms shipments to Iran would be interpreted in Baghdad as direct U.S. involvement in the war. "The hostage issue should not serve as an opportunity for the United States to become involved in the war through supplying Iran with arms," the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas quoted him as saying.



An Iraqi militiaman stands guard as a bulldozer paves a desert road near Ahwaz, Iran.

Iraqis Hurriedly Build Road to Ahwaz

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

AHWAZ, Iran — Hundreds of Iraqi civilian bulldozers, graders and other pieces of earth-moving equipment are building a highway across the conquered Iranian desert near here.

Stretched across the hot, barren landscape, one of the most unpleasant in the world, the bright orange and lime-yellow machines are carving the new road rapidly toward the Iraqi forward positions nearly encircling Ahwaz, the capital of Iran's oil-rich Khuzistan Province.

The new road appears to indicate Iraqi plans for a lengthy siege of Iran's western flank, and perhaps even the takeover of its oil areas, increasingly hinted at in Iraqi propaganda speaking of Khuzistan as an area that is historically Arab rather than Persian.

The road is obviously intended to move supplies and equipment forward to the front as what began as a quick thrust of tanks racing across the desert has turned into a stale siege. It could also be used to ferry infantry troops — virtually unseen here — for a final assault.

The slightest move raises clouds of fine, choking dust and great yellowing swaths of tan smoke hang over the construction area.

Working Fast

The workers wear their checked Arab scarves, or kaffiyehs, wrapped tight around their heads and mouths as they run the machines back and forth, leveling, compressing and even pouring a fine layer of tar across the new strip of highway.

They are working fast. Rather than beginning at one point and moving forward, the machines are stretched out over miles, working simultaneously. Stretches that were rough desert early Monday morning were driveable late in the day.

At the forward position — which the colonel in charge of an armored unit described as roughly 9 to 10 kilometers from the city — tanks, trucks and artillery are dug in, spread across hundreds of acres of flat landscape. From the look of the carefully laid out positions, the troops appear to have been there for some time.

There appeared to be little activity Monday, although occasionally the cannons loosed a barrage in the direction of Ahwaz.

Iraqi officials said Ahwaz was encircled, but under questioning later amended this to "surrounded on three sides."

The Iraqi colonel received a small group of foreign journalists, who arrived here after a 12-hour trip across the desert, to his command bunker, a hole carved out underneath an armored personnel carrier. He said he was "following the plan of the political leadership," according to a Ministry of Information interpreter, and that the "Persians were racist and aggressive." He said he had moved swiftly into position and had captured more than 100 tanks.

The colonel said many Iranians had abandoned their arms and equipment and fled.

Asked, then, why he was not already in the city instead of sitting in the desert outside of it, the colonel, after some discussion with the interpreter, replied: "We are following the plan of the political leadership."

Report to Central Committee Brezhnev Cites Harvest, Reports Food Shortages

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid Brezhnev told Tuesday that the nation's vital grain harvest will be worse than anticipated this fall.

In a major economic report to the Communist Party Central Committee, which formulates party policy, Mr. Brezhnev laid special stress on the problems of agriculture. He said the country was still having grave trouble supplying the cities and industrial centers with such foodstuffs as milk and meat.

The Soviet leader said he wanted to talk not about steel or transportation or energy, but about farming and consumer products, which he called "questions on whose solution the living conditions of the Soviet people most directly depend. In the wake of the strikes in Poland, which were motivated in part by shortages, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be saying to his own people that their government was conscious of their needs.

Central Committee elected Mikhail Gorbachov, a 49-year-old agricultural specialist, as a full member of the ruling Politburo.

Mr. Gorbachov has spent most of his career in the party bureaucracy in Stavropol, where he was born. Stavropol is a city of 250,000 in the grain-growing steppes just north of the Caucasus Mountains.

Two years ago, he came to Moscow as secretary for agricultural affairs of the Central Committee. If he stays out of political trouble, and particularly if he improves Soviet agricultural output, he would be an obvious candidate some day for one of the senior positions in the Soviet hierarchy.

The committee also named Tikhon Kiselev, who last week became the party leader in Belorussia, as a candidate member of the Politburo.



Leonid Brezhnev

U.S. Delays Testing Of Cruise Missile

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Department officials said they have permitted a six-month delay in the testing of the new ground-launched Cruise missile, thus jeopardizing its scheduled initial deployment to Western Europe in December, 1983.

The delay appeared likely to complicate an already tangled dispute over the new weapon with U.S. allies in Europe, some of which have been reluctant to have the missile placed on their soil, and with the Soviet Union, which has been eager to block its deployment.

Informed military officials blamed the delay — the second in the \$2.7-billion program — on technical difficulties in the computers and communications equipment that control the highly sophisticated flying torpedoes. While the missile itself has been developed from existing technology, much of its control mechanism is new.

The officials said funding for the program has been adequate but the delay will increase the price, because of inflation, and thus may cause problems with the 1982 budget currently being put together. The program called for spending \$355 million to buy 54 of the missiles in 1982, up from a purchase of 11 missiles for \$99 million in 1981. Development costs were scheduled to drop from a high of \$68 million in 1981 to \$53 million the following year.

Great Faith

The ground-launched Cruise missile is one of a family of missiles to which the administration has put great faith. After President Carter decided that the Air Force would not build the new B-1 bomber, the Pentagon pushed ahead with an air-launched Cruise missile that could be fired by B-52 bombers flying 1,500 miles from their targets.

Other members of the family are a submarine-launched missile, a missile designed to be fired from surface ships, and another to be fired from tactical fighter planes. The ground-launched Cruise missile, about 30 feet long with stubby wings, would be fired from a canister towed by a truck and would fly at 500 mph to a target more than 1,500 miles away.

The missile, flying only a few hundred feet above ground to escape radar detection and counterattack, would be guided by a computer. If the missile wandered off course, sensors would tell the computer to make a flight correction.

Last December, after political wrangling caused a seven-month delay in the program, members of NATO agreed to allow the United States to deploy 464 ground-launched Cruise missiles in the Western European countries, along with 108 Pershing II medium-range ballistic missiles. All would be armed with nuclear warheads.

Greater Flexibility

The administration wants to deploy the Cruise and Pershing missiles, known as theater nuclear weapons, to counter Soviet deployment of a new missile, the SS-20, and to give the alliance greater flexibility in responding to a Soviet threat.

Officials in Washington said the Cruise missile, with its potentially high degree of accuracy, would enhance U.S. ability to execute its evolving nuclear strategy, enunciated in Presidential Directive 59, which calls for aiming at military

forces, command centers, and communications links as well as population centers.

Many Europeans opposed deployment on their soil, contending the missiles would make them targets for Soviet attack. But Britain has agreed to have 160 of the missiles positioned there, beginning in late 1983. West Germany has also agreed to have the missiles, but Belgium and the Netherlands have reportedly had second thoughts.

The Soviet Union has denounced the plan because the new missiles could hit targets within the Soviet Union itself. Some government and military industry officials said privately that deployment of the Cruise missile may be dropped in negotiations with the Soviet Union in return for Soviet withdrawal of the SS-20.

Difficulties

The prime contractor for the ground-launched Cruise missile is the Convair Division of General Dynamics, in San Diego, Calif. A company spokesman in Washington said that any comment on the program would have to come from the Pentagon, which insists that it would be making a decision on deployment despite the delay.

Informed officials said that the main delay was in the programming for computers to be housed in a control van to relay last-minute instructions to the computers in the missile.

In addition, there have been difficulties in developing the right package of radars to go into the control van so that senior officials in Europe, acting on instructions from the president relayed through the Pentagon, could communicate with the crews of the Cruise missiles that would be dispersed across the European countryside to escape Soviet attack.

About a month ago, the officials here said, they became aware that the development was about five months behind schedule. They considered going ahead with the testing phase. But the Air Force, which will man and deploy the missiles, insisted on having the computer and communications package completed before starting to test.

Thus, the officials said, the testing phase, originally set for next June, would be postponed six months.

Fighting at Abadan

On the war front, Iran said that Abadan's battered garrison beat back Iraqi tank assaults Tuesday on the Iranian city's main gate at the Bahmanchir River bridge. But Iraqi forces reportedly pressed the attack and hurled mortar barrages at the oil refining center.

Iraq said that its tank forces were hammering at Abadan, and Baghdad radio claimed that 38 Iraqis were killed in Abadan and in house-to-house fighting in Khorramshahr, 10 miles to the north.

Iran's military command reported that there were artillery exchanges near Dezful, 150 miles north of Abadan, and that Iranian helicopter gunships attacked Iraqi troops, killing at least 100.

At the United Nations, the 92-nation nonaligned group decided in a closed meeting late Tuesday to set up a goodwill mission of five or six foreign ministers for a new attempt to stop the war.

A previous goodwill mission, initiated by Islamic nations and headed by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, began more than three weeks ago and has never been disbanded.

The new group wants the committee (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

id Takes 2 Gambles
ed With Future Risks

id B. Ortwy
New York Times Service

Syrian President Hafez Assad, struggling to balance abroad and at home, has biggest gambles ever to power 10 years. Within a month he will sign, first, a peace treaty with Israel, and second, a controversial treaty with the Soviet Union.

Assad's move toward extreme caution, two latest headlines at first seem to contradict, so loaded risks for the future of the regime.

Assad's move toward extreme caution, two latest headlines at first seem to contradict, so loaded risks for the future of the regime.

Assad's move toward extreme caution, two latest headlines at first seem to contradict, so loaded risks for the future of the regime.

Detained U.S. Businessman Reportedly Names Others

By David Briscoe
The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines Tuesday accused an American businessman of responsibility for the bombing campaign that Mr. Marcos said was designed to overthrow or kill him.

Shortly afterward, presidential guards arrested Jovito Salonga, an opposition leader, in his hospital bed after Mr. Marcos also linked him to the campaign. Mr. Salonga's wife said.

Mr. Marcos, 63, said that he had personally interrogated Victor Lovely Jr., a Philippine-born American businessman, arrested last month in connection with the bombings, and concluded that Mr. Lovely had directed "a conspiracy ... to destabilize the government through terrorism."

The alleged plot involves the bombing of public places, the killing of civilians, and the "assassination of high-ranking civilian and military officers, including the president," Mr. Marcos said.

Five major bomb attacks have occurred in Manila since August. Mr. Marcos ordered the arrest of nine opposition leaders, including Mr. Salonga, and 21 others Monday for alleged involvement in the bombings. He said that "many others" also faced arrest, but did not name them.

Guards at Hospital

Lydia Salonga said that a colonel in Mr. Marcos' presidential guard battalion served her husband with an arrest warrant Tuesday at the Manila Medical Center.

Mr. Salonga, 60, a senator until Mr. Marcos decreed martial law in 1972, entered a hospital for treatment of asthma. Three presidential guards posted themselves outside Mr. Salonga's hospital room and required all visitors to sign a logbook before entering. Reporters were barred from seeing the patient after his arrest.

Interviewed at his bedside a few hours before his arrest, Mr. Salonga warned that Mr. Marcos may fall into a trap if he resorts to "illegitimate arrests" to counter urban guerrilla bombings in Manila. Himself a victim of a terrorist bomb in 1971, Mr. Salonga denied any links to the latest bombings.

"It's a little funny to me because the bombing for which I suffered in 1971 has not yet been solved and they are dragging me into this bombing that they apparently cannot solve," he said.

"I should be the last man on earth to be validly suspected."

The former senator was the only opposition member on the list liv-

Marcos Says American Led Bomb Drive

ing in the Philippines. The other eight live in the United States.

The arrest order followed a bomb attack Sunday at a congress of American travel agents. Eighteen persons were injured in the blast.

The explosion occurred 20 rows behind Mr. Marcos, who had just given a speech calling Philippine terrorism "a nightmare which we hope is past and gone." He was unhurt.

An anti-Marcos group called the April 6 Liberation Movement claimed responsibility for the attack. The group earlier claimed the bombing of four tourist hotels Oct. 4.

Mr. Marcos has ruled the Philippines for 14 years — the first six as head of a U.S.-style government and the last eight under martial law.

He has close ties to the United States, which maintains military bases in the former U.S. possession. Washington recently asked Mr. Marcos to ease his martial law (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Marcos' Call for Arrest of Exiles Could Cause Tensions With U.S.

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The order Monday by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines for the arrest of 30 political opponents, including some exiles living in the United States, is putting the Carter administration and Filipino opposition groups here in a tight spot that could lead to an unwanted confrontation.

Mr. Marcos has accused several exiles of involvement in a wave of terrorist bombings, the latest of which injured as many as 20 persons, including seven Americans, in Manila on Sunday.

The leading Filipino opponents of Mr. Marcos in the United States denied any connection with the mysterious April 6 Liberation Movement, which has claimed responsibility for many of the bombings, including Sunday's blast at the annual convention of the American Society of Travel Agents.

The U.S.-based opponents, however, said that while they disapproved of the group's terrorist tactics, they sympathized with its stated aim of restoring democracy to the Philippines after eight years of martial law.

U.S. Awaits Evidence

The Carter administration has advised all Filipino opposition groups and leaders here that they can say what they want, but may face prosecution if they are connected with anti-government violence in the Philippines, according to State Department officials.

While the administration apparently has stopped short of a crack-down on the groups or a full-scale investigation as demanded by Mr. Marcos, it apparently is keeping a close eye on the exiles' activities in an effort to mollify Mr. Marcos. The Philippines has long been a close ally of the United States, with the two governments bound by a defense treaty.

"We're standing on one foot on a chalk line right now," a State Department official said, adding that the department was awaiting promised evidence from the Philippines government that would link some of the exiles here with the bombings in Manila. If the Philippines provides the evidence and the Justice Department deems it substantive, an investigation could be ordered into possible violations of U.S. laws, the official said.

"We will not investigate any potential organization unless we have evidence they are breaking the law," the official said.

Any established link with the



Benigno Aquino Jr.

Manila bombings could be punishable under the U.S. Neutrality Act, which prohibits conspiracies to overthrow allied governments, or the Arms Export and Munitions Control Act, which bars the unauthorized export of arms and explosives from the United States, officials said.

So far, officials said, there is no evidence to support Philippine government allegations that anti-Marcos terrorists have set up training camps in Arizona and California, and that moderate Filipino exile leaders here have masterminded the bombings.

But contacts between these leaders and members of Filipino guerrilla groups have contributed to suspicions that a "U.S. connection" may exist.

Among the opponents Mr. Marcos has blamed for the bombings, and whose arrest he is seeking, is Benigno Aquino Jr., the former senator who currently is a fellow at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs.

Mr. Aquino came to the United States in May for a heart operation after serving eight years in jail in the Philippines for his opposition to Mr. Marcos. Mr. Aquino called Sunday's bombing "unfortunate," but said that Mr. Marcos had only himself to blame for it.

Aquino Denies Involvement

While denying involvement with any Filipino guerrilla group, Mr. Aquino said: "I support any opposition to Mr. Marcos." He said that the April 6 Liberation Movement had sought his leadership in two unsolicited manifestos sent to him — the latest dated Sept. 27, 1980 — but that he did not know the group's members and "would not be involved."

Any established link with the

Syrian Bravado

This Syrian bravado of night-ownness and certainty of cause stands out against a background of regional isolation and internal political difficulties.

Mr. Assad, an astute master of realpolitik, has apparently decided he has the best chance to overcome these obstacles through the twin gambits of closer ties with Libya and the Soviet Union.

Libya, after all, has the wealth to offset easily the possible loss of more than \$1 billion in conservative Arab nation assistance to Syria. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, alone has the sophisticated military wherewithal to match Israel's American-provided arsenal and perhaps most importantly to keep Mr. Assad's armed forces the solid pillar of his regime it has been to date.

The Syrian government has already leaked a report here that Libyan strongman Qadhafi has expedited, since the signing of the Syrian-Libyan unity agreement on Sept. 10, \$1 billion to Moscow to pay for new Syrian arms and another \$600 million directly here to relieve an acute shortage of hard currency.

Exile View

of Damascus is to Syrian officials' unity accord will add to the chief standard of Arabism, an ideal is enormous appeal and re-ary objective of his 31st (Renaissance) with the Soviet Union hand, will establish the main Arab counter-military might of the radical Con-

INSIDE Campaign '80

Ronald Reagan's efforts to capture New York's 41 electoral votes, a prize that would almost guarantee him the White House, are being hindered by doubts within his own party and countered by an all-out effort by President Carter to lock in traditional Democrats, especially in New York City, Page 3. Meanwhile, after hours of wrangling, representatives of the two candidates agreed to schedule a debate between the two candidates in late October. The representatives agreed on a format for the debate, but were still trying to agree on a date and place, Page 2.

Cruise Missile

Defense Department officials say that they have permitted a six-month delay in the testing of the new ground-launched Cruise missile, thus jeopardizing its scheduled initial deployment to Western Europe in December 1983, Page 2.

Independent Polish Union Tells Workers Not to Stage Walkout

WARSAW — The leaders of Poland's largest independent union told its 7 million members Tuesday not to strike, holding out the prospect that the union may receive its charter this week.

Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity Union, rejected member demands for a strike to protest government delays in approving the charter. He said a Warsaw court would hold a hearing on the matter Friday that may end in approval of the charter.

The Polish government granted workers the right to form independent trade unions as part of a labor agreement in September setting more than a month of strikes that began in the Gdansk shipyards on the Baltic coast and spread throughout the country's industrial heartland.

They are the first independent trade unions in the Soviet bloc. Mr. Walesa and other Solidarity leaders, meeting in a Silesian mining district, said a strike would be counterproductive. Some members of Solidarity, which claims more than 7 million members in 49 locals, had argued for a Nov. 4 deadline for charter approval.

But Kazimierz Switon, a leader of the Katowice local in the southern industrial belt, said in an interview Tuesday that a strike would be devastating to the already crippled Polish economy.

"A strike would only hurt the workers themselves," he said. "We do not have enough food right now. If there is a strike, we would face famine and total chaos."

Mr. Switon said he was confident the Solidarity charter would be approved, perhaps at the Friday court session. He said he would not object to a compromise on the wording of the charter explicitly to recognize the leading role of the Communist Party, as the government has demanded.

Mr. Walesa said Monday he opposed the change because the charter submitted by the union recognizes the Polish constitution and thus implicitly acknowledges the leading role of the party.

At a rally of some 10,000 supporters Monday night in Katowice, Mr. Switon asked the crowd to clap their hands if they preferred to keep working rather than strike. There was a burst of applause.

He said in the interview that the union must be "very, very careful not to make any sort of mistake right now." Mr. Switon said some hard-line government officials were looking for pretexts to justify an assault on the movement.

The government-controlled press reported Tuesday on Mr. Walesa's tour of southern Poland. All the newspapers mentioned him by name and listed the towns he visited. Trybuna Ludu, the party newspaper, also carried a man-in-the-street interview on the union charter — the first conciliatory act by the paper toward the independent movement.

Warsaw Pact Talks End

WARSAW (UPI) — Warsaw Pact foreign ministers ended a two-day meeting Monday by calling for a European disarmament conference, saying they were willing to discuss the limitation of all types of armament.

A communiqué released by the official Polish news agency PAP called for "concrete steps" to be taken at the upcoming Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to "lessen international tensions, to soothe and deepen the policy of détente."

The ministers, including Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, ignored the worker unrest in Poland and the establishment of independent trade unions, which has alarmed the Soviet bloc countries.

Gierek Leaves Hospital

WARSAW (AP) — Former Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek, 67, was pronounced out of danger Tuesday and released from the hospital, PAP said. Doctors treating him said he will now begin a long convalescence at a spa.

Mr. Gierek, deposed in the wake of Poland's summer strikes, is to answer for errors and mistakes during his term of office as party leader 1970 to 1980, when "he is able to do so," as the party central committee has decided.

Begin Rejects Pleas on Mayors Of West Bank

JERUSALEM — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin refused the request Tuesday night of two prominent West Bank mayors who asked him to overturn the deportations of their colleagues, Heshim Mayor Yasser Khatib and Halhoul Mayor Mohammed Milhem. It was Mr. Begin's first meeting with Palestinian leaders.

Mr. Begin met for an hour and 40 minutes in his office with Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashid Shawa. Mr. Khatib and Mr. Milhem were deported May 3 for allegedly making militant public statements shortly before an Arab ambush attack in Hebron, which left six Israeli settlers dead.

Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawa asked Mr. Begin to reverse the deportations on humanitarian grounds, reportedly suggesting that Mr. Khatib and Mr. Milhem return to their homes but not be allowed to remain in public office.

Mr. Begin, according to government sources, told the mayors that he could not interfere with the decision of a military appeals board. He suggested that Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawa wait until a final appeal, expected next week, is made in Israel's highest civilian court.

36 Rescued in Colorado

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo. — Thirty-six persons have been airlifted from burning camps in the White River National Forest, where they had been snowbound since last week, officials said.

U.S. delegate Elie Abel accused — U.S. delegate Elie Abel accused UNCTAD last week of trying to play "nanny" with its protection proposal, adding that he knew of no case where a journalist had asked for the organization's protection.

But France's National Federation of Journalists' Unions sent a telegram this week asking Mr. M'Bow to intervene over the detention in Lusaka, Zambia, of Francois Gros, regional chief of bureau of the French news agency Agence France-Presse. Mr. Gros was detained Friday.

In its telegram, the federation said it had learned with great distress of the detention, which came "at the same time that your organization is prolonging an important debate on news."

It asked that Mr. M'Bow "intervene so that our colleague be freed and enabled to exercise his professional activities without hindrance."

Santa Claus Wins One For the Boys

MACCLESFIELD, England (AP) — Father Christmas — the British counterpart of Santa Claus — is a man and cannot be played by a woman, Britain's Equal Opportunities Commission has ruled. So John Shelton can advertise for a male Santa at the department store he manages.

Mr. Shelton said Monday that he asked the commission's advice when someone pointed out to him that if he advertised for a Father Christmas, he might have to advertise for a Mother Christmas, also.

Except in special cases, the Sex Discrimination Act bars employers from advertising for a man or a woman. Instead, they advertise for a "person."

But Mr. Shelton said that an official of the Equal Opportunities Commission said that the act is being waived for him because being male is a "genuine occupational qualification" for Santa.

W. Germans Arrest 3 on Spying Charges

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of spying for East Germany, the Federal Prosecutor's Office said Tuesday. It was the second series of espionage arrests in less than a week.

Authorities said a man charged with acting as a secret agent for East Germany was picked up Saturday with a Munich couple accused of aiding him. Last Friday two men were arrested in southern West Germany and accused of trying to recruit an industry manager as an East German agent, authorities said.

U.S. Delegate Says Unesco Has Altered Media Accord

By Paul Churkoff

BELGRADE — A U.S. delegate has charged that Unesco officials have tampered with the wording of a draft agreement on freedom of international news reporting, bringing closer an expected showdown between the West and Communist and Third World nations at the conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization this week.

U.S. delegate William Harley said Monday night that at least two parts of the agreement reached in Paris in April to create machinery for a new "communications order" have been significantly altered by the Unesco secretariat.

He said the proposed draft before the conference dropped a clause in the Paris agreement that said a 35-nation advisory council to oversee the new program must operate on the principle of consensus. He said this should be restored as "an essential safeguard of minority interests."

Mr. Harley said the proposed resolution also altered the guarantee in the Paris accord that the advisory council would "participate directly" in the selection of the program director and reviews of its projects. Instead, the resolution assigns this to the Unesco secretariat and Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, who are spearheading the attack on Western news organizations.

Informed sources said that to counter this, the U.S. and British governments have introduced into the negotiations a number of principles to safeguard free expression, oppose censorship and promote free access by journalists to sources of information.

They said that in the communications portion of Unesco's \$625 million budget of over three years, the organization plans to promote concepts that would increase Unesco involvement in the sensitive area of satellite communications and muzzle reporting considered critical to Third World regimes.

"We are tired of this war of attrition and feel now is the time to draw the line," said one ranking British delegate.

An aide to Mr. M'Bow said that "if both sides decide to maintain a tough line now, a rupture might be unavoidable."

Playing 'Nanny'

Western nations objected to portions of the budget calling for an international code of ethics for journalists, some form of "international protection for journalists" and a definition of "responsible" reporting as news serving the greater aims of social, economic and political development.

U.S. delegate Elie Abel accused UNCTAD last week of trying to play "nanny" with its protection proposal, adding that he knew of no case where a journalist had asked for the organization's protection.

But France's National Federation of Journalists' Unions sent a telegram this week asking Mr. M'Bow to intervene over the detention in Lusaka, Zambia, of Francois Gros, regional chief of bureau of the French news agency Agence France-Presse. Mr. Gros was detained Friday.

In its telegram, the federation said it had learned with great distress of the detention, which came "at the same time that your organization is prolonging an important debate on news."

It asked that Mr. M'Bow "intervene so that our colleague be freed and enabled to exercise his professional activities without hindrance."

1-10 Years of Service Hospitality & Tradition.

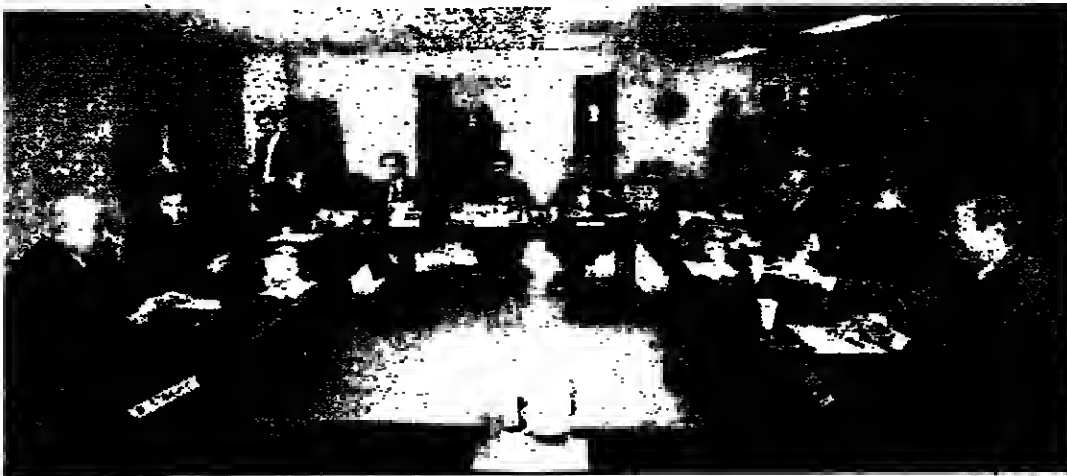
SAVOY HOTEL

BAUR EN VILLE

ZURICH

Luxurious atmosphere and ideal situation on the world famous Bahodstrasse.

Parade Platz 8022 Zurich Telephone 011 211.53.60 Telex 52 945 savoy ch.



Campaign officials of President Carter and Ronald Reagan meet in Washington with League of Women Voters representatives to discuss a debate between the presidential candidates. At right is James Baker, senior Reagan adviser; at left is Robert Strauss, the Carter campaign chairman.

Date, Place Undecided; Format Kept Secret

Reagan-Carter Debate Set for This Month

By Jack Nelson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — After hours of wrangling, representatives of President Carter and Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan have agreed to schedule a debate between the two candidates before the end of the month.

The representatives agreed on a format for the debate, but were still trying to agree on a date and place.

The debate, which both candidates consider crucial in their close race for the presidency, will be held either in Cleveland or Washington, according to aides to Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. Independent candidate John Anderson has been excluded from the debate.

The League of Women Voters, which is sponsoring the event, had previously invited the two candidates to debate in Cleveland Oct. 28. However, Reagan representatives suggested Monday that the debate be held in Washington and that the date be moved closer to the Nov. 4 election, perhaps the day before.

Time for Corrections

"We were willing to give them any date between Oct. 28 and Nov. 3," James Baker, a senior Reagan campaign adviser, said. "They prefer the 26th."

Earlier Mr. Baker had proposed both publicly and in the negotiations with Mr. Carter's representatives that the debate be held Nov. 3. Mr. Carter's aides rejected that suggestion.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that would leave "no time for anybody to be called for misstatements, contradictions and inaccuracies."

"You really need time for when somebody intentionally or unintentionally misrepresents a situation," Mr. Powell said. "You need time for that to be pointed out."

Mr. Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale also had called for the scheduling of a debate between the vice presidential candidates, but the Reagan camp rejected that proposal. Reagan aides said that the Republican candidate's running mate, George Bush, needed to remain on the campaign trail in behalf of the Republican ticket until the Nov. 4 election.

Mr. Baker said the Reagan campaign has only two "real surrogates" campaigning, Mr. Bush and former President Ford. "We can't

restrictions, and the Philippine leader promised to open communication with his opposition shortly before the first bombings occurred.

Mr. Marcos said the names on the list — including a U.S. businessman, a Catholic priest and several senators of the outlawed Congress, were provided by Mr. Lovely, who turned state's evidence following his arrest in Manila last month for possession of explosives.

Rivals Dominate List

Opposition members noted, however, that most of the names belong to persons whom Mr. Marcos considers rivals, such as former senators Benigno Aquino, Raul Manglapus and Sergio Osmena, and former newspaper publisher Eugenio Lopez Jr.

Government sources said it would be difficult to arrest many of the people on the list because they lived in the United States, which does not have an extradition treaty with the Philippines.

But Mr. Marcos said he was "sure the law will catch up with them. They are Filipinos. Someday, they will have to return."

The list — with its emphasis on exiled dissidents — is consistent with the Marcos government's position that the attacks are the work of a small group of radicals without popular support in the Philippines.

Opposition members contend that the theory is false, but convenient, since it provides the government with an excuse to extend martial law in the guise of protecting the people.

Mr. Marcos said that Mr. Lovely, severely wounded when a bomb police claimed he was rigging in his YMCA dormitory exploded, agreed to turn state witness "because of a change of heart" after realizing that innocent civilians had been hurt by the bombings.

Authorities say that Mr. Marcos has been the target of 10 assassination attempts since declaring martial law in 1972.

Twenty-seven persons, including 10 military men and two former senators, are in detention pending their military trial here starting Nov. 3 for an alleged coup attempt on New Year's Eve.

U.S. Reportedly Has New Space Weapon

WASHINGTON — The United States has developed a small device that can destroy a satellite in space, an unofficial military study group says.

The Center for Defense Information said Monday that the United States has developed "a tiny 12-inch by 13-inch device which can home in on infrared radiation to destroy a target satellite by high speed impact."

Marcos Blames American For Bombing Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions, and the Philippine leader promised to open communication with his opposition shortly before the first bombings occurred.

Mr. Marcos said the names on the list — including a U.S. businessman, a Catholic priest and several senators of the outlawed Congress, were provided by Mr. Lovely, who turned state's evidence following his arrest in Manila last month for possession of explosives.

Rivals Dominate List

Opposition members noted, however, that most of the names belong to persons whom Mr. Marcos considers rivals, such as former senators Benigno Aquino, Raul Manglapus and Sergio Osmena, and former newspaper publisher Eugenio Lopez Jr.

Government sources said it would be difficult to arrest many of the people on the list because they lived in the United States, which does not have an extradition treaty with the Philippines.

But Mr. Marcos said he was "sure the law will catch up with them. They are Filipinos. Someday, they will have to return."

The list — with its emphasis on exiled dissidents — is consistent with the Marcos government's position that the attacks are the work of a small group of radicals without popular support in the Philippines.

Opposition members contend that the theory is false, but convenient, since it provides the government with an excuse to extend martial law in the guise of protecting the people.

Mr. Marcos said that Mr. Lovely, severely wounded when a bomb police claimed he was rigging in his YMCA dormitory exploded, agreed to turn state witness "because of a change of heart" after realizing that innocent civilians had been hurt by the bombings.

Authorities say that Mr. Marcos has been the target of 10 assassination attempts since declaring martial law in 1972.

Twenty-seven persons, including 10 military men and two former senators, are in detention pending their military trial here starting Nov. 3 for an alleged coup attempt on New Year's Eve.

U.S. Reportedly Has New Space Weapon

WASHINGTON — The United States has developed a small device that can destroy a satellite in space, an unofficial military study group says.

The Center for Defense Information said Monday that the United States has developed "a tiny 12-inch by 13-inch device which can home in on infrared radiation to destroy a target satellite by high speed impact."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Benn Joins Labor Party Race, With Promise

LONDON — Former Energy Secretary Anthony Benn, leader of radical left of the opposition Labor Party, said Tuesday he will run the party leadership during the Socialist movement has decided on a system to elect its leadership.

Mr. Benn, commenting on a leadership battle under the present rule in London: "What is happening now is not the real election. What there is a real election I will be a candidate."

Two other Labor leftists, Michael Foot and Peter Shore, have already entered the race against the right wing's leading candidate, former Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. Former Labor Party leader Jim Callaghan resigned his post last week.

Saudi Arabia Denounces Qadhafi Claim

MANAMA, Bahrain — Saudi Arabia denounced Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi Tuesday for claiming that holy cities and Mecca shrines in Saudi Arabia were under U.S. occupation.

A statement issued by the Saudi-sponsored, 32-nation World Islamic League deplored a Qadhafi statement alleging that "it is futile to make the pilgrimage to holy lands because they are occupied by America's U.S. warplanes circle overhead."

Col. Qadhafi made his claims in Tripoli Sunday in a sermon marking the Moslem Feast of Sacrifice. "Let all Moslems around the world know that the holy land and holy places are all under U.S. occupation," said. "This means we have to declare jihad [holy war] to liberate the holy places."

S. Africa Reports Raid on Guerrillas in Angola

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — South African defense forces mounted a raid into southern Angola on Monday, killing 28 guerrillas, the South-West African People's Organization and Angolan soldiers, military command announced here Tuesday.

The Angola raid was announced as members of a UN mission met the second day in Pretoria, the South African capital, with officials discuss the future of the disputed territory.

SWAPO guerrillas use bases in southern Angola to raid the north part of South-West Africa, the mineral-rich, sparsely populated territory also known as Namibia. South African forces sometimes engage in "pursuit" across the frontier or cross the border to attack guerrilla concentrations.

Pentagon Announces Maneuvers in Egypt

WASHINGTON — A month-long exercise in Egypt involving 1 U.S. troops and about a dozen A-7 fighters of the recently formed Rapid Deployment Force is tentatively set to begin Nov. 13, the Pentagon said Tuesday. U.S. aircraft will participate in the exercise, a spokesman said.

The Pentagon also said that the headquarters of the Rapid Deployment Force will stage a weeklong command-post exercise beginning Thursday at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Called Gallant Knight 81, the exercise is designed "to evaluate command and control functions, employment and deployment plans and test procedures to include security practices," the Pentagon said. Tactical units are to be involved.

Ugandan Court Says Lule Removed Illegally

KAMPALA, Uganda — A Ugandan court ruled Tuesday that Youssef Lule, the country's first president after Idi Amin, was removed from office illegally six weeks after he assumed the job in July, 1979.

The judgment came 16 months and two governments' after Mr. Lule was deposed in a squabble with the then powerful National Consultative Council, Uganda's interim parliament.

Mr. Lule lives in exile in Britain and Kenya. He has declined to return to Uganda, gripped by political feuding and lawlessness, Ugandan sources say. The sources add that there is little chance Mr. Lule would be reinstated even if he returned. He was succeeded by Godfrey Binaisa, who lasted until last May, when he was replaced by the six-man military commission that now rules Uganda.

Israel Holds Palestinian on Soviet Spy Charge

TEL AVIV — Israel has arrested a Palestinian Arab who was acting as a spy for the Soviet Union in Israel and the occupied West Bank, military command announced Tuesday.

The suspect's name was not released, but a military statement said he was a 35-year-old physician who had studied medicine in the Soviet Union and had returned to the West Bank city of Ramallah with orders to spy for the KGB.

The announcement, which did not indicate when the man was arrested, said the suspect had been instructed to transmit his information through KGB channels at the Soviet Embassy in Amman. It said investigation was continuing.

Iran Rebuffs Carter Offer On Release of Hostages

TEHRAN — Iranian officials rebuffed Tuesday an offer by the United States to release the American hostages held in Iran, saying the offer was "a bridge of good faith" between the warring countries. Diplomatic sources said that Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, proposed the initiative.

An envoy from the Islamic Conference, meanwhile, waited in Tehran for official response to a proposal for negotiations by a team of mediators from Islamic countries. "They're still talking to me and that means there is still a glimmer of hope," said Habib Chahri, the Tunisian secretary-general of the 40-nation Islamic Conference.

Soviet Reconnaissance

KUWAIT (AP) — Sophisticated Soviet reconnaissance planes have been operating in the Gulf region twice a day since the outbreak of the war, Al-Qabas reported Tuesday quoting unnamed sources.

The paper quoted a source as saying that the Soviet flights increased after the dispatch of the four U.S. reconnaissance planes to the area "to monitor war developments as well as the Western naval buildup in the region."

Saudis Pledge More Oil

NEW YORK (AP) — Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, Sheikh Faisal Alhaglan, said Tuesday that his country had committed itself to substantially augmented oil production to help replace supplies lost in the Gulf war.

U.K. Rejects Bid By Laker to Cur Europe Air Fair

LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker's plan to slash air fares from Europe to the British government's day. Trade Secretary John Nott rejected an appeal from the entrepreneur to allow Laker Airways offer low-fare flights on about European routes among 35 cities.

Laker Airways had earlier denied licenses for the route Britain's Civil Aviation Authority at present, fares from London are lower to New York than to many European cities.

Laker's no-reservation Sky service to New York now costs \$128, while the cheapest one economy fare from London to Stockholm is \$154. London to New York is \$150, while the cheapest one economy fare from London to Stockholm is \$154.

Sir Freddie had argued that rent regulations governing air routes in Europe and the European Economic Community for "free competition."

ONLY DELTA FLIES NONSTOP DAILY TO ATLANTA AND ON TO OVER 80 U.S.A. CITIES

Take Delta's Wide-Ride TriStar to Atlanta from London or Frankfurt and, without changing airlines, you can be on your way to cities coast to coast.

Delta's nonstops to Atlanta are the Wide-Ride Lockheed L-1011 TriStars powered by Rolls-Royce engines. You enjoy superb international dining, in-flight entertainment and duty-free shopping.

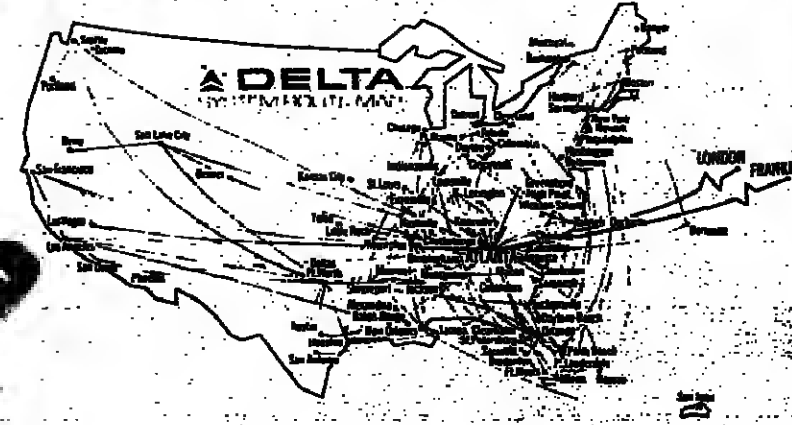
Delta passengers will arrive at Atlanta's spectacular new terminal.

It's the world's largest, with superb facilities for international travelers.

For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London on (01) 668-0935, Telex 87480. Or call Delta in Frankfurt at 0611 23 30 24, Telex 0416233. Delta Ticket Offices are at 140 Regent Street, London, W1R 6AT and Friedenstrasse 7, 6000 Frankfurt/Main.

Schedules are subject to change without notice.

DELTA IS READY WHEN YOU ARE®



WORLD NEWS

Beatt Joins Labor Party

Party Doubts Hinder Reagan

er Tipped in N.Y.

er All-Out Effort

dam Clymer

ORK — Ronald

orts to capture New

atorial votes, a tanta-

that would almost

in the White House,

dered by doubts with-

arty and countered by

effort by President

in traditional Demo-

cracy in New York City,

has significant prob-

ably the hesitant

ewish voters and de-

the economy, but the

it of political leaders

he state, buttressed by

Times-CBS News,

he maintains a com-

ing not insurmount-

at candidate John

ho is on the Liberal

a New York state ap-

suffering the kind of

w York that has been

ently in other states,

of leading politicians

he no longer repre-

ce to a Carter victo-

ential thrust for Mr.

he seemed to six

n New York City

ork Times-CBS News

le last week, showed

cading in the state,

nt, to 29 percent for

10 percent for Rep.

13 percent under-

entages were based

able electorate, a mea-

325 registered voters

y telephone that is

ffect their composite

ing.

I those individual re-

ver, suggested that

ity would provide 40

the state's vote, a level it

ed since 1964. If the

fr. Carter holds a big

ed at only the 33-per-

held in 1976, Mr.

side lead drops to six

oints, or 36 percent

fr. Reagan's 30 per-

cent for Rep. An-

Party Doubts Hinder Reagan

er Tipped in N.Y.
er All-Out Effort

dam Clymer

ORK — Ronald
orts to capture New
atorial votes, a tanta-
that would almost
in the White House,
dered by doubts with-
arty and countered by
effort by President
in traditional Demo-
cracy in New York City,
has significant prob-
ably the hesitant
ewish voters and de-
the economy, but the
it of political leaders
he state, buttressed by
Times-CBS News,
he maintains a com-
ing not insurmount-

at candidate John
ho is on the Liberal
a New York state ap-
suffering the kind of
w York that has been
ently in other states,
of leading politicians
he no longer repre-
ce to a Carter victo-
ential thrust for Mr.
he seemed to six

n New York City
ork Times-CBS News
le last week, showed
cading in the state,
nt, to 29 percent for
10 percent for Rep.
13 percent under-

entages were based
able electorate, a mea-
325 registered voters
y telephone that is
ffect their composite
ing.

I those individual re-
ver, suggested that
ity would provide 40
the state's vote, a level it
ed since 1964. If the
fr. Carter holds a big
ed at only the 33-per-
held in 1976, Mr.
side lead drops to six
oints, or 36 percent

fr. Reagan's 30 per-
cent for Rep. An-
er the New York
the poll's unmis-
confirming the im-
most politicians,
an is just holding his
the city, Statewide,
Independents with
the president is
ificantly better than
ears and among Re-
conservatives.

Iran Rebuffs
On Release

business must operate efficiently in any competitive economy. But efficiency bought off the shelf. It is the result of methods, procedures and tasks related to a situation. Philips is in the business of efficiency in business, and possesses the technology necessary to analyse and resolve a wide diversity of problems; giving a small office on just the right equip-

ment, to providing lines of communication between operating centres of large enterprises.

And we have done just that for one of Europe's major banking institutions. The Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, AMRO, with over 75 district offices and more than 800 branches throughout The Netherlands, employs a Philips COMSYS-based data communications network to provide high-speed packet-switching services between all district

offices and the bank's data processing centre near Amsterdam.

Both batch information and interactive enquiry/response traffic are accommodated by the network, which is expected to be handling a daily throughput of 400,000 messages by 1982. And in addition to providing day-to-day management services, comprehensive statistics gathering and logging facilities, the entire network can be controlled, configured,

monitored and tested from a central location.

Here are some more examples of how our knowledge and technology have helped improve efficiency in other types of business.

Integrated business communications. Philips stored-program-controlled EBX private telephone system, and DSX-40 private automatic text telex exchange can be integrated to provide a network for the office-to-office transmission of voice, image, text and telex information. The EBX can be configured for capacities from 120 to 8000 extensions, and programmed to provide a wide range of user convenience features, while the microprocessor-based DSX-40 enables organisations with as few as 2 to 3 external telex lines to enhance their present data communications capability. Both store-and-forward switching and dialogue communications between terminals is possible, as well as multi-address, mnemonic and priority routing, auto-answerback (on telex), formatting and editing. Either system can, of course, be installed independently.

Office dictation. Philips new Mini-Cassette 2 system, with Visual Mark and Find, takes away the guesswork and brings efficiency to office dictation. The secret is a built-in indexing strip with two separate tracks. At the beginning and end of each dictated item you press a button on the microphone, which in turn, records on one track of the indexing strip, leaving the other track for marking special instructions.

Bangkok Bank Ltd, Thailand, has ordered a Philips PTS6000 Bank Terminal System to optimise procedures and improve overall efficiency. This 3-phase project will commence with a Head Office installation which will be connected on-line to their existing main frame computer. Phase two will extend the system to the larger Bangkok branches which, in addition to being on-line, will use local files to ensure reliable data communications. The 3rd phase includes the smaller city branches as well as certain up-country branches. The contract was awarded after the bank's satisfactory experience with a PTS system installed at their recently opened Singapore branch (pictured above).

Write for more information to: Philips Industries, C.M.S.D.-Advertising, VOP, Room 22, Eindhoven, Holland.

Or telephone:
Athens 93 15 311, Brussels 21 91 800,
Copenhagen 01-57 22 22, Dublin 69 33 55,
Eindhoven 79 33 33, Hamburg 28 12 348,
Helsinki 17 271, Lisbon 68 31 21,
London 836 4360, Madrid 40 42 200,
Milan 69 94 371, Oslo 48 38 90,
Stockholm 83 50 00, Vienna 62 91 41
ext. 471, Zurich 43 22 11.
Or telex:
51121-PHTC-NL / C.M.S.D.-Advertising,
Eindhoven, Holland.

Philips working with business management



SUICIDE ATTEMPT — New York police could not dissuade a man, believed to be in his 30s, from jumping off a fifth-floor fire escape in Greenwich Village. The man landed in an alley and was later reported to be in critical condition. His motive for jumping was not clear.

Bids for a 'Christian' Vote Bloc Attacked

Leaders of U.S. Clergy Assail 'New Right'

By Marjorie Hyer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The super-heated, election year rhetoric of television evangelists and the evangelical right has finally pushed leaders of the religious establishment to shatter their unspoken Eleventh Commandment: "Thou shalt not criticize another preacher — at least not in public."

In recent days, traditional Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergy have taken to their pulpits, calling news conferences and signing statements to express their sharp disapproval of religious leaders who have tried to rally a "Christian" voting bloc this election year. At least two national organizations have been formed this month to fight the influence of groups such as the Moral Majority, the Christian Voice and the Religious Roundtable.

Careful, scholarly statements have given way to unmistakable attacks. In a recent sermon in New York's Riverside Church, for instance, the Rev. Dr. William Sloane Coffin criticized the way preachers of the evangelical right use the Bible:

"I would agree that the Bible contains all the answers, at least all the significant ones," he said. But, "the Bible is something like a mil-

nor. If an ass peers in, you can't expect an apostle to peer out."

By proclaiming what it calls "the Christian position" on complicated political issues and attempting to mobilize voting blocs to choose politicians on the basis of their stands on those issues, the evangelical right has infuriated and alarmed religious leaders from virtually every point along the theological spectrum.

A statement issued Monday by leaders of 15 of the nation's largest Protestant denominations unreservedly condemned the evangelical right as theologically, biblically and politically unsound and un-Christian in its style of operation.

Claims Hypocrisy

"There is no place in a Christian manner of political life for arrogance, manipulation, subterfuge or holding others in contempt," the church leaders said in their report named, "Christian Theological Observations on the Religious Right Movement." It adds, "There is no justification in a pluralistic and democratic society for demands for conformity along religious or ideological lines."

Gary Jarman, of the Christian Voice lobby, one of the groups under attack, countered that it is the establishment church leaders who are "extraordinarily hypocritical ... They creep around the corridors of Congress with their collars on backwards, claiming to represent the Lutheran Church ... I'll wager 99 percent of the members of those denominations don't have the faintest idea of the things they (the ministers) stand for."

One group, People for the American Way, was to be launched formally Tuesday by a coalition that includes television producer Norman Lear, former Democratic Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh of Notre Dame University, Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee and Dr. William Howard and Dr. William Thompson, the current and past presidents of the National Council of Churches.

Their plans call for distributing five 60-second television spots, already produced by Mr. Lear, dealing with the Christian right. The Rev. Michael McIntyre, a Methodist minister who has been working with the group, said Mr. Lear got involved when he began looking at the New Right as a subject for a possible television satire. "But he became so frightened by what he saw that he felt he had to do something about it," Mr. McIntyre said.

Rep. Anderson has had an active campaign organization in Haverford since last winter with an energetic corps of volunteers. Marjorie Johnstone has an Anderson bumper sticker on her car. But when she was stopped on the street, she said, "I'm worried about Anderson being a spoiler. What he'll do to this campaign bothers me. But I still like his willingness to say what he believes in regardless of the consequences. I've changed my mind twice. The other day my husband said, 'Do you

Uncertainty in Anderson Country

Eren the 'Chablis-and-Brie' Crowd Seen as Wavering

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

HAVERFORD, Pa. — David Thornburgh, a senior at Haverford College, sent in an absentee ballot the other day for John Anderson, although he admits, "I suppose you could say it was a throwaway vote."

David, a political-science major, does not think Rep. Anderson has a prayer of winning the presidency. He views his vote as a protest against the candidates dished up this fall by the Republican and Democratic parties.

He has tried to convince his father to join the protest. But his father refused to budge. His father is sickening with Ronald Reagan, David said, because Mr. Reagan is "a candidate of the Republican Party, and he feels a certain obligation. That identification with a traditional party can be pretty strong."

David's father is Richard Thornburgh, the Republican governor of Pennsylvania, and one of Mr. Reagan's most influential backers in this pivotal state. He was no more successful in convincing his son to vote for Mr. Reagan than David was in convincing the governor to vote for Rep. Anderson.

The Question
But with the election only two weeks away and Rep. Anderson's standing in the polls plummeting, the question in this comfortable Philadelphia suburb and throughout the country is: How many of Rep. Anderson's supporters will stick with him until Election Day?

The word from the polls is not encouraging for the independent candidate. The polls show that not only does Rep. Anderson have a far smaller percentage of the vote than Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter but that his supporters are less firmly committed to him and are slightly less likely to vote.

What the question is why am I voting for Anderson when I could save the country from Ronald Reagan," she said. "I think Reagan is an incompetent, rather ignorant man. But I think Carter, whom I voted for four years ago, is almost as bad. He seems to get

want me to take our Anderson sticker off?" I told him, 'No, I'm still with him.'"

Rep. Anderson's supporters have been stereotyped as the "Chablis-and-Brie set." Polls indicate they tend to be young, liberal, well educated, white and affluent.

"They have good jobs. They like Chablis, Doonesbury and 'Saturday Night Live,'" said Jane Fowler, Rep. Anderson's Pennsylvania coordinator. "They are the good-government liberals. Not the old McCarthy or McGovern liberals, but the League of Women Voters liberals."

"They are the uncomfortable voters," she added. "They're uncomfortable with Reagan and uncomfortable with Carter. They really don't know a lot about Anderson. But they know they don't like the other two guys."

'Worse Every Day'

One American voter in 10 fits into the latter category, according to polls by The Washington Post. Rep. Anderson has the support of 36 percent of them. The same polls indicate that one-fourth of the people who voted for Sen. Edward Kennedy in the Democratic primaries now support Rep. Anderson.

Isabel Satterthwaite, a retired schoolteacher and wife of an English professor at Haverford College, is one of them. It is late afternoon and she is seated on her tree-shaded patio waiting for cocktail hour.

"The question is why am I voting for Anderson when I could save the country from Ronald Reagan," she said. "I think Reagan is an incompetent, rather ignorant man. But I think Carter, whom I voted for four years ago, is almost as bad. He seems to get

U.S. Sentences Alien Smugglers

The Associated Press

TUCSON, Ariz. — A Salvadoran and a Mexican have been sentenced to five years in jail for their roles in an alien-smuggling attempt that led to the deaths of 13 persons in the southern Arizona desert last July.

Sentenced Monday were Elias Guardado, 26, of El Salvador, and Mateo Navarro, 54, of Sonoma, Mex. Both had pleaded guilty to federal anti-smuggling charges. Another Salvadoran, Santos Elias, 22, is scheduled for sentencing Nov. 3.

Fourteen Salvadorans and Mexicans survived the July 4 weekend desert trek, but 13 others died when the group trying to reach the United States became lost, and water and supplies ran out.

worse every day. He just hasn't been good for this country."

Mrs. Satterthwaite switched to Rep. Anderson after Sen. Kennedy's presidential bid failed. Mr. Carter's campaign tactics played a part in her decision. "The personal insults he made on Reagan are simply awful," she said.

Narrow Base

Pyling data indicate Rep. Anderson has a very narrow political base. He has little support from blacks or the poor.

According to Washington Post polls, he attracts 8 percent of the vote of persons who earn less than \$8,000 a year, but only 9 percent of those who earn more than \$30,000. He attracts the support of only 6 percent of the people who finished their education with high school, but 18 percent of those who went to college. He attracts the support of 27 percent of the nation's student population, but only 9 percent of the people over 50 years old. He gets the support of 17 percent of the people who call themselves liberals, 13 percent of the moderates and 7 percent of the conservatives.

What the polls do not show is a sense of frustration among the educated elite that forms the core of Rep. Anderson's support, the feeling that the two major parties no longer speak to their needs, the sense that their lives and their futures are not what they think they ought to be.

Rep. Anderson is their vehicle this election. Here is how one of them, Edith Jenks, a lifelong Republican and school board member, explained it:

"I have three daughters. They are all for Anderson. The things I've heard from Republicans and from Reagan are turning the clock back. I don't want my daughters and granddaughters to have the same problems I had as an ambitious woman. Anderson understands that and he is for the ERA. I've never backed my party before but I feel very strongly that Anderson represents a much more middle-of-the-road candidacy than Reagan."

We'll spoil you.
Sole Office
INTER-CONTINENTAL
AMSTERDAM
Telephone: 020-787111.
telex 16182

How to handle
100,000 messages per day

business must operate efficiently in any competitive economy. But efficiency bought off the shelf. It is the result of methods, procedures and tasks related to a situation. Philips is in the business of efficiency in business, and possesses the technology necessary to analyse and resolve a wide diversity of problems; giving a small office on just the right equip-

ment, to providing lines of communication between operating centres of large enterprises.

And we have done just that for one of Europe's major banking institutions. The Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, AMRO, with over 75 district offices and more than 800 branches throughout The Netherlands, employs a Philips COMSYS-based data communications network to provide high-speed packet-switching services between all district

offices and the bank's data processing centre near Amsterdam.

Both batch information and interactive enquiry/response traffic are accommodated by the network, which is expected to be handling a daily throughput of 400,000 messages by 1982. And in addition to providing day-to-day management services, comprehensive statistics gathering and logging facilities, the entire network can be controlled, configured,

monitored and tested from a central location.

Here are some more examples of how our knowledge and technology have helped improve efficiency in other types of business.

Integrated business communications. Philips stored-program-controlled EBX private telephone system, and DSX-40 private automatic text telex exchange can be integrated to provide a network for the office-to-office transmission of voice, image, text and telex information. The EBX can be configured for capacities from 120 to 8000 extensions, and programmed to provide a wide range of user convenience features, while the microprocessor-based DSX-40 enables organisations with as few as 2 to 3 external telex lines to enhance their present data communications capability. Both store-and-forward switching and dialogue communications between terminals is possible, as well as multi-address, mnemonic and priority routing, auto-answerback (on telex), formatting and editing. Either system can, of course, be installed independently.

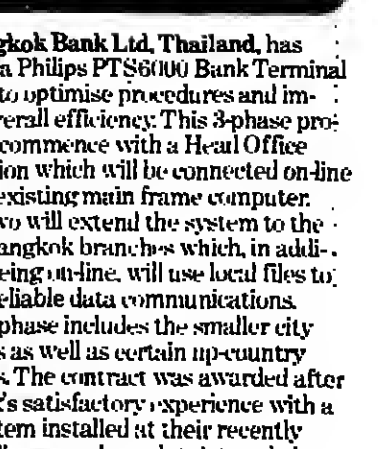
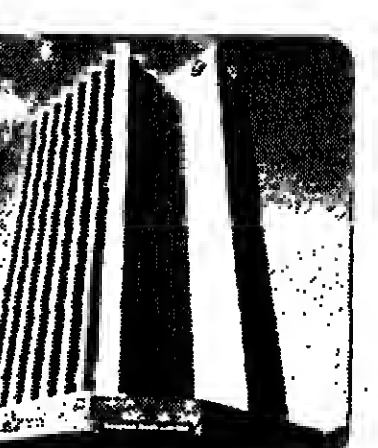
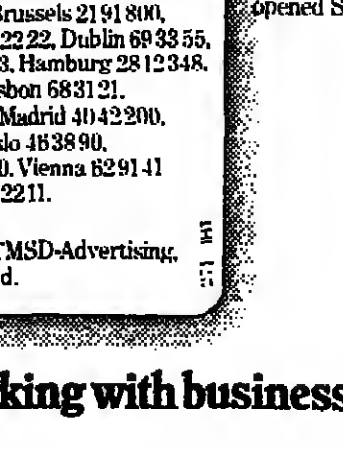
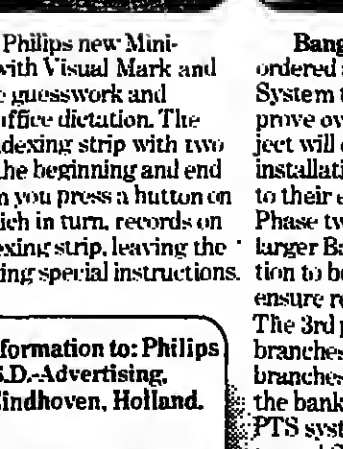
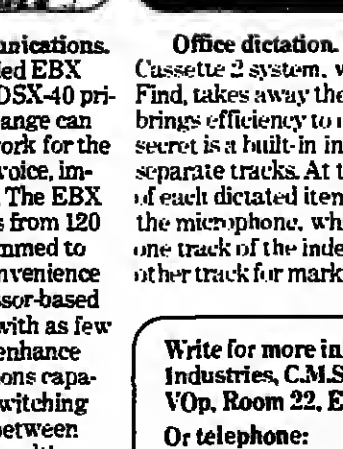
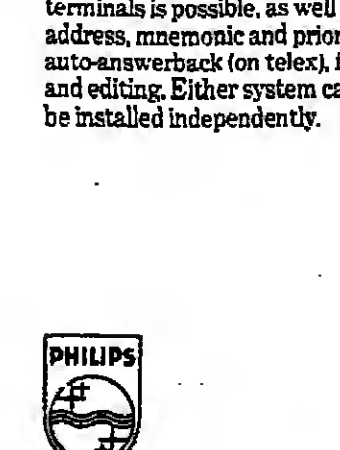
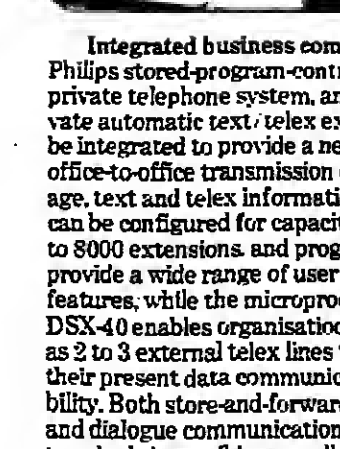
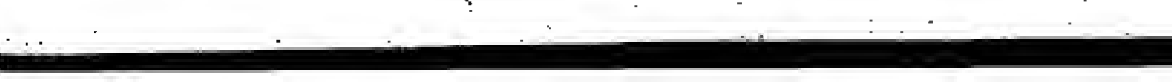
Office dictation. Philips new Mini-Cassette 2 system, with Visual Mark and Find, takes away the guesswork and brings efficiency to office dictation. The secret is a built-in indexing strip with two separate tracks. At the beginning and end of each dictated item you press a button on the microphone, which in turn, records on one track of the indexing strip, leaving the other track for marking special instructions.

Bangkok Bank Ltd, Thailand, has ordered a Philips PTS6000 Bank Terminal System to optimise procedures and improve overall efficiency. This 3-phase project will commence with a Head Office installation which will be connected on-line to their existing main frame computer. Phase two will extend the system to the larger Bangkok branches which, in addition to being on-line, will use local files to ensure reliable data communications. The 3rd phase includes the smaller city branches as well as certain up-country branches. The contract was awarded after the bank's satisfactory experience with a PTS system installed at their recently opened Singapore branch (pictured above).

Write for more information to: Philips Industries, C.M.S.D.-Advertising, VOP, Room 22, Eindhoven, Holland.

Or telephone:
Athens 93 15 311, Brussels 21 91 800,
Copenhagen 01-57 22 22, Dublin 69 33 55,
Eindhoven 79 33 33, Hamburg 28 12 348,
Helsinki 17 271, Lisbon 68 31 21,
London 836 4360, Madrid 40 42 200,
Milan 69 94 371, Oslo 48 38 90,
Stockholm 83 50 00, Vienna 62 91 41
ext. 471, Zurich 43 22 11.
Or telex:
51121-PHTC-NL / C.M.S.D.-Advertising,
Eindhoven, Holland.

Philips working with business management



Economic, Military and Political Links Are Widening

State Visits Bolster Ties Between S. Africa, Taiwan

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The five-day visit to Taiwan last week by Prime Minister Pieter Botha, reciprocating a visit here in March by Taiwan Premier Y.S. Sun, underscored the growing economic, military and political relations between the two isolated countries in their search for dependable allies against Communism.

Little is publicly said in either country to draw attention to the fact that they see the Communist threat in terms of two separate countries. For South Africa, the greatest danger is Soviet expansionism. Taiwan, however, is more preoccupied with its huge neighbor, the People's Republic.

And nothing is openly said here about the South African government's tacit approval of what appears to be regular visits to Peking by groups of South African businessmen and bankers, according to several reliable sources. At least

one of those visits included a junior level South African government official, according to one South African source.

Despite these visits, or perhaps because of them, the South African delegation was feted with much fanfare in Taiwan last week. At a banquet for Mr. Botha, who was on his first state visit abroad and the first of a South African leader to the Far East, he was praised by Mr. Sun for being aware of the dangers in playing what the Taiwan premier called "the China card."

Former Allies

Mr. Botha, who repeatedly compared Taiwan's "national will" to survive to his own administration's philosophy of "total strategy," observed that "our two countries have experience of the reality of the Communist threat and of the transformation under pressure of fair-weather friends into vocal critics. We have seen many former allies choose to leave us to sink or swim on our own." The unnamed

"ally" of Mr. Botha's remarks was the United States.

Mr. Botha visited a military training academy and was reportedly impressed with its program of anti-Communist psychological indoctrination.

Behind the rhetoric of their relationship is a burgeoning trade that offers South Africa an outlet for its expanding manufacturing sector and if necessary, a disguised conduit for its products and purchases, against boycotts. Now 12th on the list of countries trading with South Africa, Taiwan could move into the top 10 this year, according to South African trade organizations. The two-way trade includes South African coal, steel and food products and Taiwan textile and mechanical equipment. It is expected to reach more than \$520 million in 1980, according to South African-run radio.

This month South African Airways inaugurated a direct flight once a week to Taipei.

Asked about increased military cooperation, Mr. Botha told a press conference, "If the Communist world can cooperate to protect their interests, I do not see why democratic countries cannot cooperate to protect their interests."

The Taiwanese defense attaché

in Pretoria will soon be joined by another attaché, according to one source, though a spokesman for the Taiwan Embassy said there would not be an increase in their military personnel in Pretoria "in the near future."

Mr. Botha did not preclude future nuclear cooperation with Taiwan. "Should any discussions or agreements take place between us they will be to enhance the use of (nuclear) power for peaceful purposes," he told reporters.

During Mr. Sun's visit the two countries signed a contract for Taiwan to purchase \$520 million in South African uranium that will be used to fuel nuclear power plants, the Taiwan premier said. The six-year contract, to run from 1984 to 1990, is one of the largest uranium deals ever concluded by South Africa, according to a spokesman for the S.A. Nuclear Fuel Corporation.

Honorary Whites

Taiwan has one nuclear power station in operation, for which the United States supplies the fuel. It plans to build three more by 1990, a Taiwan Embassy spokesman said. The raw uranium purchased from South Africa must still be enriched and processed before it can be used in those plants.

The South African visit received extensive press coverage in Taiwan but little exposure was given to this country's domestic racial policies under which the 10,000 Chinese living here are regarded as "honorary whites."

This means Chinese are given access to "white" restaurants and theatres and can live in "white" neighborhoods if they have permission of their neighbors. But they are banned from marrying a person of another race.

On his return from Taiwan Mr. Botha promised that the government would look into improving the position of Chinese living here.

Shortly after the visit of Mr. Sun the government invited a Chinese community leader to represent his people on a newly appointed body studying a new constitution for South Africa, a move seen as part of its attempt to cement ties with Taiwan. No black leader has been invited to sit on the body.

Russian Flotilla Sighted in Asia

United Press International

TOKYO — Japanese planes spotted a Soviet flotilla steaming south off western Japan Tuesday in a shift apparently aimed at strengthening Russia's presence in the South China Sea, defense sources said.

Aircraft of the Self-Defense Agency sighted a three-vessel Soviet naval group cruising southward at a point 112 miles northeast of Tushima Island in the Korean Strait, the sources said.

Moscow has already deployed its aircraft carrier, Minsk, to the southern Vietnamese naval base at Cam Ranh Bay. The latest Soviet ships included a destroyer, a landing ship and a submarine tender, the sources said.



WATERLOGGED CAMPUS — Boats take over from other vehicles at Bangkok's Ramkhamhaeng University during seasonal flooding. Worse is expected this week when waters of upcountry rivers meet the high tide from the Gulf of Thailand.

Israeli Groups Seek International Aid

Conservationists Fighting to Protect Future of Sinai

By David Shipley

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
SHARM EL SHEIKH, Israeli-occupied Sinai — From high on a bluff overlooking the beach at the southernmost town in Sinai, a group of visitors could see the crime unfolding below. Out of the Red Sea waded a young man in snorkeling gear, carrying a net loaded with fish caught in a no-fishing zone.

The group's guides were two women from Israel's zealous Society for the Protection of Nature. Angriely they passed a pair of binoculars back and forth, peering down at the culprit, watching him transfer the fish one by one into a shoulder bag. But they were helpless. He was a long way down, and even if they intervened him on his way home they could do nothing but scold him. Unlike the vast reaches of the desert and its coast, the guides had no power of arrest.

It was a vignette that underscored the frustrations of Israeli conservationists as they have tried over the years to protect an increasingly accessible wilderness. Now a group of them, lovers of the desert, are beginning a campaign to organize an international committee to preserve the Sinai as it goes back to Egypt after 13 years in Israeli hands. The fears are twofold: one, that in its departure, Israel is leaving the desert a mess, and two, that the Egyptians will not guard against its destruction.

Once Wilderness

"When we got the Sinai from the Egyptians, you couldn't even find one empty bottle here," said Elia Sides, an ecologist with the protection society and the campaign's prime mover. "When we got the Sinai it was clean, fresh, no damage — it was wilderness. And we did something to it: we opened it to the world. So now we owe this land something. It's our duty to protect it."

After capturing the peninsula in the 1967 war, Israel built a paved road down the 120-mile coast from Eilat to Sharm el Sheikh, where a long line of coral reefs and exotic fish provide some of the world's most beautiful diving and snorkeling. A few hostels were also developed, and commercial flights were instituted to Sharm el Sheikh.

Tough laws were passed banning spear guns and setting aside segments of the coast as nature reserves. But enforcement has been difficult, and Mr. Sides contends that now, during its last 18 months in Israeli hands, tourists are increasing in number and in carelessness.

"People have stopped caring about the Sinai," he contended. "The attitude is: Take as much as you can, don't care what damage you do, it's going back to the Egyptians anyway. Why not take shells, coral? Why not catch fish? Why not hunt, break, litter?"

Outside Help

In the belief that both the Israeli and the Egyptian governments respond more sensitively to pressure from abroad than to pressure from Israelis, Mr. Sides and others plan to write to foreign marine biologists and underwater experts such as Jacques Cousteau, Eugenie Clark, a marine biologist at the University of Maryland, and Nick Flemming, a British marine biologist, appealing for help.

"We will try to form an international committee," Mr. Sides explained, "to impress the Egyptians — to ask them, to beg them, to force them, whatever, to make

them understand that this is a unique place."

One problem, he said, is that Egypt has no governmental authority devoted to conservation and no strict conservation laws.

The results have become clear in recent months since one of the most exquisite coral reefs, off Ras Mohammed at the peninsula's southern tip, went back to Egyptian control. Israelis are still allowed to go there by boat, but in the absence of protective laws, they are fishing and taking coral, he reported, damaging reefs that have taken thousands of years to build.

Nor have the Israelis been especially vigilant. Despite the tough laws, Mr. Sides contended, the country's political and military leadership is not conservation-minded.

"A commander, for example, didn't care if his soldiers fish with hand grenades," he said, "they blew apart fragile reefs, nature reserve authority, charged, gave quick permission for an Israeli-South African company to capture dolphins in the Gulf of Agaba, but it was done with so little care that one dolphin died and two others had to be released because they were not eating in captivity. The company tends to try again because it is an aquarium in Tel Aviv."

"Not much happened to desert itself," he said. "The Egyptians are building an asphalt road from Saint Catherine near Mount Sinai to Wadi Firin, but the flood will take the road out, I'm not so worried about the desert as I'm more worried about the sea."

"It will be good for the Israel to leave. Let the Sinai rest for while. Let the sand come back, fish come back, let the corals grow. If people can't enjoy nature without destroying it, maybe it's better for nature not to have people, least for a while," he added.

"Maybe," he said, "there will be good floods this winter, and road will be washed out and I won't fix it."

Gandhi Rebuffs Criticism Of Her New Government

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi defended her government Tuesday against criticisms of "drift" and "nonperformance" in the governing of the country and "isolation" in world forums because of her policies on Afghanistan and Cambodia.

In her first official news conference since she took over as prime minister for a second term in January of this year, Mrs. Gandhi termed such criticisms either "wishful thinking" or the part of the opposition parties or by "non-sensical press commentators."

In recent weeks her government has been under heavy attack on account of a high inflation rate of more than 27 percent, Hindu-Muslim riots that had taken a toll of more than 200 persons in the last three months, continuing unrest in the northeast over the yet unresolved immigrants issue, growing discontent among the youth because of unemployment, deterioration of law and order and a trend toward authoritarianism of the type practiced during her 20-month emergency rule preceding her election defeat in 1977.

Mrs. Gandhi replied to the charges individually and claimed that the "overall integrated picture that is emerging" showed an all-round improvement under her regime. She attributed many of the problems confronting her government to the legacy of the opposition-led governments during the three years she had been out of power.

Assain Agitation
"The administration is recovering fast from the coma into which it had sunk under those governments," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said that inflation had already slowed down because of steady improvement in industrial and agricultural productions. Communal strife had been brought under control and the year-old Assam agitation seeking expulsion of immigrants would, despite a stalemate, be resolved by pursuing the talks that the government was having with the agitation leaders.

Mrs. Gandhi said that she was committed to the "fragile" system of democracy for India but that "in any system, people have to follow certain norms."

In democracy there were certain obligations on the government to allow the opposition to function and give freedom to press, she said. "Likewise, opposition has a duty and responsibility to allow the elected government to function," she added. "If they try to obstruct the functioning of the government right from the beginning, then the implementation of the declared program of the government becomes very difficult."

She said that the recently promulgated "national security ordinance" that provided for detention of people without trial would be used "only to deal with anti-na-

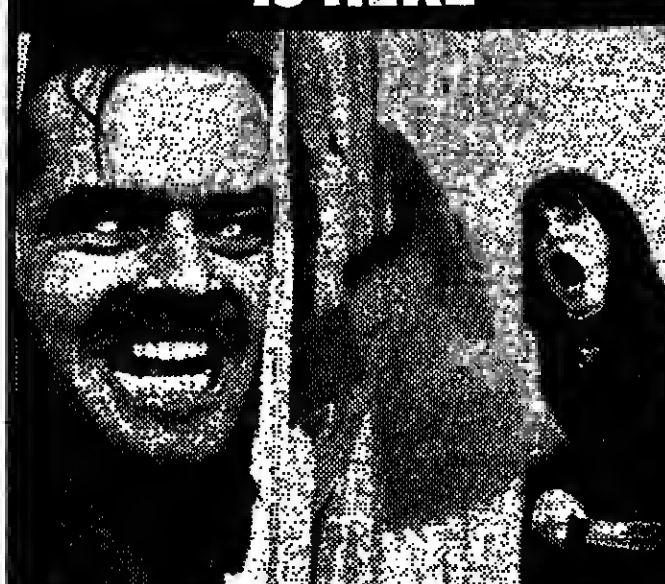
PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

0V: GAUMONT CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES

HAUTEFEUILLE
GAUMONT LES HALLES - MAYFAIR
QUINTETTE - FRANÇAIS-ENGHEN

The tide of terror that swept America IS HERE



THE SHINING

A STANLEY KUBRICK FILM JACK NICHOLSON SHELLY LONG

Underwriting

A word with the key Swiss bank could open the way for you.

Underwriting. Say the word to Swiss Bank Corporation. You could view the subject in a new light. Because Swiss Bank Corporation is the key name in Swiss banking. All over the world.

The speed and efficiency of underwriting handled by us are the result of many years experience. Our expertise and placing power are world-wide in this field. And our reliability and stability are all that you'd expect of one of the

biggest Swiss banks. Talk to us about underwriting. Or about financing, transfers, or foreign exchange. You'll see why Swiss Bank Corporation is a

name to be reckoned with. A name that could open the way for you...



Swiss Bank Corporation
Schweizerischer Bankverein
Société de Banque Suisse

Total assets (end 1979): Sfr. 69,181 million. Customers' deposits: Sfr. 37,927 million. Capital and reserves: Sfr. 3,826 million. Advances to customers: Sfr. 31,882 million. Net profit: Sfr. 256 million. Number of staff: 12,600.

General Management in CH-4002 Basle, Aeschenvorstadt 1, and in CH-8022 Zurich, Paradeplatz 6. Over 180 offices throughout Switzerland.

Branches: London EC2P 2BR, 99 Gresham Street, W1V 6BR, Swiss Centre, 1 New Coventry Street - New York, N.Y. 10048, Four World Trade Center, N.Y. 10020, Swiss Center, 605 Fifth Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. 30303, 225 Peachtree Street N.E. (Suite 1700), Chicago, Ill. 60602, 150 South Wacker Drive, San Francisco, Cal. 94104, 120 Montgomery Street (Suite 2200), Cal. 94105, Union Square, 250 Stockton Street - Tokyo 100-91, Furukawa-Sogo Building, 6-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku - Hong Kong, 20/F Alexandra House, 16-20 Chater Road, Central - Singapore 0104, 1303 Ocean Building, Collyer Quay - Bahrain, Kanoo Commercial Centre, Manama.

Representative Offices (Atlantic Area): Bahrain, Kanoo Commercial Centre, Manama - Cairo, 3 Ahmed Nassim Street, Giza - Edinburgh EH2 1HH, 66 Hanover Street - Johannesburg, Swiss House, 66 Main Street - Madrid 9, Alcalá 95-79 - Paris 75009, 11bis, Rue Scribe - Tehran, Khrahe Sepahbod Gharani, Azarshahr 6 (3rd Floor).

Subsidiary (Atlantic Area): Luxembourg 2, Société de Banque Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A., Boulevard Prince Henri 43 - London EC2P 6HP, Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd, 11 Moorgate.

Branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and affiliated companies in 28 countries throughout the world.

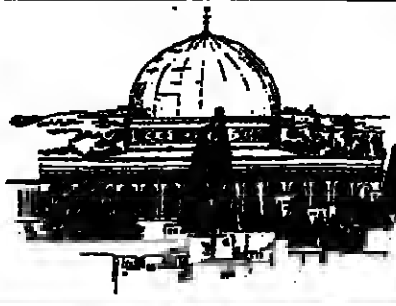
For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Madrid and Paris.

Hilton International



TEL AVIV HILTON

The top hotel in this exciting city, only minutes away from Tel Aviv's colorful entertainment centre, and with unobstructed views over a grand sweep of sandy beach. Equally unforgettable: the huge, heated salt-water pool; the children's pool and playground; the health club and sauna; the two Billiard tennis courts; and the miniature golf. Superb restaurants and bars include King Solomon's Grill for the finest international cuisine; the Delicatessen and Milk and Honey Coffee Shop for more informal snacks; the Garbino and Terrace (both summer only); and the Coral Bar and Lounge. Plus all the conference facilities you could wish for.



JERUSALEM HILTON

You'll never forget the views of the Old and New City from this beautiful hotel on a hill. You'll always remember exploring the fascinating shopping and business districts, both only ten minutes away. You'll enjoy the hotel's wonderful resort facilities: the heated swimming pool, the children's pool, the lovely gardens with their tall palm trees, the two tennis courts. Superb dining at the Hamsa Grill; delightful snacks at the Durr Room and The Oasis Pool. Snack Bar, cocktails and laughter at the Lido Bar. And for conferences, the spacious luxury of the Grand Ballroom, which holds up to 700 guests.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



T IN THE ACT — A flight of seagulls offers an instant demonstration in aerial on over a cold and deserted North Sea coastline near Bremerhaven, West Germany.

Obituaries

rgy Titov, Soviet Economic Planner

Associated Press — George A. Titov, of the Communist Committee and an Soviet Union's chief planning agency, died a lengthy illness, Tass

was one of five first men of the State Planning Commission. The cause of death was not announced.

Fernandez (UPI) — Manuel J. Fernandez, 56, died in a plane crash on the way to the Bahamas, officials said. His wife, Jill Fernandez, was also on board.

deez, 56, was credited with 15 MIGs during the Vietnam War. When he returned to the United States in 1953, he was greeted with a ticker, receptions and a meeting with President Eisenhower.

ney Bain (UPI) — A Bahamas (UPI) — Secretary to the prime minister and sometimes called the No. 3 man in the government, today to a traffic accident, officials said. Mr.

to Mao, 'The East Is Red,' Labeled Un-Marxist in China

International — "The East Is Red," sung by millions of Mao Tse-tung as he has been officially adding the minds of the Shanghai news- Bao distributed in said people have

h Is Found (UPI) — A Swiss official said the mass singing over the years had confused people's minds.

The article, which first appeared in the Canton newspaper Yangchun Wanbao, said the mass singing over the years had confused people's minds.

The article said a peasant improvised the lyrics for a local folk song in Yenan, giving rise to the version that praised Mao. It debunked legends spun around the composition of the song, saying it was born at an impromptu recital by the peasant in a meeting hall rather than on some lofty mountain facing the sunrise.



The art of living.

Loews Drake — 100022 New York Avenue & 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. Agent or call us directly. London: 486-3213. Balance, United. Phone 247. Frankfurt: 0611-612-083. Barcelona: 301-3434.

Each Member of Tribe to Receive \$350,000 Gas-Rich Canadian Indians Scrutinized as 'Test Case'

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service
FORT NELSON, Canada — The 287 members of the Fort Nelson Indian band expect to collect at least \$100 million — about \$350,000 each — before the natural gas on their reservation runs out in the next 15 years.

By the standards of most Indians in Canada, these sums represent unimaginable wealth. According to federal government statistics, 50 to 75 percent of all full-blooded Indians in Canada are on welfare. Almost 20 percent are unemployed.

In light of this, the Fort Nelson Indians in this northern part of British Columbia are under some scrutiny to see whether they band their wealth or squander it. They are, in fact, regarded as a kind of test case for other Indians who may soon come into wealth.

For other Indians, the new wealth will come largely as compensation for land taken from them long ago. The Canadian government is negotiating land claims with the 35,000 Indians, Eskimos and Metis, or people of mixed blood, of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. At the end of the negotiations, the federal government, according to the most conservative estimate, is expected to pay them at least \$41 billion and turn over huge tracts of land.

Demands for Settlement

Indians in other parts of Canada also are preparing demands for settlement of land claims.

To Fort Nelson, an old Hudson's Bay Co. fur-trading post that is now a main stop on the Alaska Highway, there is a difference of

opinion over how the local band of Indians will cope with their new riches.

Judith Kenyon, editor of the weekly Fort Nelson News, is optimistic. She said the Indians were hard-working, remote from the temptations and social problems of big cities, and, as traditional fur-trappers, relatively used to handling large sums of money.

But Father Pierre Pouliot, a French priest from the Roman Catholic Oblate order who has

worked in Fort Nelson for 14 years, was more skeptical.

"The money might help the band as a whole," he said. "It might even help some individuals. But it may make some worse. The money will not stop them from drinking. It will only give them more money for drinking."

The Fort Nelson Indians, however, did pass their first test with ease. On the night of Aug. 8, the band shared almost \$6 million by distributing a check for \$20,000 to each adult and setting up a trust account of \$20,000 for each child. Another \$10 million was set aside for use by the band as a whole.

Although there were instances of squandering on parties and liquor, most of the Indians, by all accounts, used the checks to pay off bills, buy pickup trucks, take a few days' vacation in Vancouver or Calgary, invest in savings accounts. The problems centered more on bewilderment than waste.

Harry Dickie, a 67-year-old member of the council, said of some of his friends, "You have to steer them in the right direction. They have never had any money. Some of them had no idea what \$20,000 was. One guy wanted it in cash. I said, 'You're going to need a mighty big sack. In any case, the bank won't give you that much money.'"

The elected council intends to use the remaining \$10 million to build a few homes on the reservation for families still living in sub-standard housing, to set up a new water system, and to invest in various business enterprises. The council has already hired a consulting firm to help administer the reservation.

In the past, the band, using money earned from selling the trees on its reservation, did poorly with its investments.

Under its negotiated agreement with the government of British Columbia, the band from now on will earn a minimum of \$500,000 a month from the four natural gas wells on the reservation until the gas is depleted.

The new wealth of the Fort Nelson Indians came only after many years of legal and political struggle.

'Trapping Went to Hell'

The federal government signed a treaty with the local Indians — part of the Slave Indian tribe that came from the Great Slave Lake area in the Northwest Territories — in 1899, but they were not granted any land for more than half a century. Living as trappers in a wild, isolated, underpopulated area, they really did not need land.

During World War II, however, the construction of the Alaska Highway brought outside influences, more population, and modern development.

"We began working with the construction workers, drinking with them," Mr. Dickie said, "and the trapping went to hell."

After the war, the federal government, fulfilling its treaty promises, organized the Indians around Fort Nelson into a band and, in 1957, set aside 24,000 acres of land for them just outside the town.

A few years after the Indians moved on to the reservation, a private company found natural gas there and began paying royalties to the provincial government.

The Indians insisted that the royalties should have been paid to

them, as owners of the land before the Europeans came to North America. But the British Columbia government refused to give in, and the issue was taken to the courts.

Finally, the British Columbia government signed an out-of-court settlement, agreeing to share half of its natural gas revenues from the reservation with the Indians who owned the land.

One problem arose out of the settlement. According to the Fort Nelson News, Andrew Schuck, the lawyer for the Indians, presented them with a bill for \$5 million, 5 percent of their expected total income. The Indians have asked another lawyer to review the fee and determine whether it is fair.

Mount St. Helens May Erupt Soon, Scientists Believe

United Press International
VANCOUVER, Wash. — Mount St. Helens could erupt again at any time because the huge lava dome swelling into the crater floor has plugged the major escape route of the volcano's gases, scientists say.

Shocks rumbled through the 1½-mile-wide crater floor throughout Monday, accompanying the growth of the lava dome out of a circular hole at the center of the crater, the U.S. Geological Survey said.

The dome, rising like a mound of dough, grew to be 155 feet high and 900 feet across during a 24-hour period — larger than either of two previous lava domes that were blown apart in separate eruptions.

A scientist from the University of Washington's seismic monitoring laboratory said the volcano is "still in an eruptive stage. It could go again at any time."

The Visa name is on these travellers cheques because thousands of millions in banking assets stand behind them.



The financial system behind the Visa card is the largest in the world with over 12,000 members in 110 countries. Now, Visa Travellers Cheques are being issued by financial institutions worldwide. These include Barclays Bank International, Standard Chartered Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, First Chicago Cheque Corporation, Banco Atlantico, The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., and many others.

The combined financial strength of these issuers far surpasses that of any individual financial institution in the world — or any single travellers cheque issuer in the world — and this financial strength stands behind every Visa Travellers Cheque sold.

Thousands of other financial institutions are operating as sales locations and, as with the Visa card, a participating institution's name may be printed across the top of the cheque.

Visa Travellers Cheques are presently being sold in four major currencies: the U.S. Dollar, the Pound Sterling, the Japanese Yen, and the Spanish Peseta. Cheques in additional currencies are being developed to facilitate the travel needs of people throughout the world.

For years, banks and merchants have relied on the strength and integrity of the Visa name for proven worldwide financial services.

Visa Travellers Cheques

For travel and shopping, Visa is the most widely recognised name in the world.

For descriptive literature about Visa Travellers Cheques, contact Visa International, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XD, England.

Greece Back in the Fold

Things are looking up a bit, these days, for NATO. The Western defense partners are co-operating discreetly in the Gulf, there is general agreement on the resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on the deployment of theater nuclear weapons and now Greece has returned to the fold. Understandably, the new cohesion comes from a sharpening of the external threat. The Gulf war on top of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has increased tensions, as has the trouble in Poland. It may also result in part from the fact that the European members of NATO prefer to wait for the outcome of the U.S. presidential election in two weeks before holding any formal consultations. In the Iranian hostage situation and the invasion of Afghanistan, these resulted in squabbling and ineffectual responses, undesirable results in any case, but a clear wave of time if the election of a new U.S. administration renders them meaningless.

In the meanwhile, the European allies deserve credit for their smooth response to the war between Iraq and Iran. So does the Carter administration, which has the added burden of trying to win the release of its hostages in Tehran while maintaining an aura of neutrality between the combatants. But the NATO spotlight this week should fall on Gen. Bernard Rogers, the alliance command-

er, and the leaders of Greece and Turkey respectively. Prime Minister George Rallis and Gen. Kenan Evren. Gen. Rogers and his staff worked out the plan that has brought Greece back into NATO after a six-year absence and the two Aegean government chiefs had the wisdom and the will to accept it.

It may have taken war in the Middle East and Afghanistan, impending elections in Greece and a military coup in Turkey to create the right circumstances for an agreement, but that's what diplomacy is about. The principals and the intermediary took advantage of the circumstances to make a quick bargain. As a result, NATO will again have access to Greek radar data, the United States will be able to keep its bases in Greece and the southeastern flank of the alliance will be unified. That is no small accomplishment considering the history of animosity between the two countries involved and the continuing disputes over Cyprus and various rights in the Aegean. If the agreement is to succeed, it is important that Greece, Turkey and their NATO allies work together to resolve those difficult problems. It seems that Mr. Rallis and Gen. Evren are reasonable men capable of recognizing mutual interests. Perhaps NATO can provide another mediator or two who are as effective as Gen. Rogers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Peacemongers

The American people can be proud that Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan are coming to the climax of a shamefully shallow campaign competing for the title of peacemaker. Pursuing the pivotal, undecided voter, the candidates are finally conceding that keeping the nation out of war will require the next president to pursue realistic accommodation rather than confrontation with rival power centers abroad.

That is not the tune they were singing on the way to nomination. Earlier this year, Mr. Carter was outbidding Mr. Reagan with militant measures against the Soviet Union and Iran. And Mr. Reagan, while surprisingly docile on the wheat embargo, the Olympics and draft registration, was playing the tough guy against Cuba, Panama and mainland China. Suddenly, however, the president has regained faith in diplomacy and rediscovered the virtues of the SALT-2 treaty. And Mr. Reagan speaks of overcoming Latin America's resentment of the United States, expanding ties with Peking and moving smartly to an even better arms control pact, SALT-3.

The quality of this argument is hardly uplifting. Mr. Carter has not explained away his gyrations in Soviet policy and Mr. Reagan still pretends that a rapid buildup of nuclear weapons could frighten the Russians with the specter of U.S. "superiority." Nor is the turn in the campaign the result of high-mindedness. The Democrats have obviously scored in their cynical campaign to portray Mr. Reagan as a reckless adventurer. Though Mr. Reagan refused to leap after Barry Goldwater into that tub of tar, he has been forced on the defensive. After years of campaigning against the foreign policies of both Mr. Carter and Henry Kissinger, he just as cynically claims to represent a bipartisan middle; suddenly, he is traveling the country in Mr. Kissinger's eager embrace.

The redeeming value of all this posturing is the candidates' recognition that the voters

want a more sophisticated world view than they've been hearing. People want a "realistic and balanced policy toward the Soviet Union," coordinated with (detente-minded) allies and even Third World nations, and combined with a "long-term" effort to repair military weaknesses. These particular phrases are Mr. Reagan's latest, but they also summarize Mr. Carter's outlook.

There remain, of course, some important differences between the likely Carter and Reagan tactics in foreign affairs. But they turn mostly on what Mr. Carter calls his "sobering experience." He knows what opportunities were lost when he brushed aside a pending arms control deal in vain hope of a better one. Mr. Reagan's commitment to scrap the SALT-2 treaty means he would repeat that mistake. Mr. Carter misspelt much energy trying to rub the Kissinger gloss from policy toward the Soviet Union, China and Israel. Mr. Reagan would no doubt waste equal time moving the Carter furniture about.

Yet a stubborn fact is sinking in: There will be few significant new opportunities for U.S. diplomacy until there has been a significant change in the equations of world power. The policies of the United States are being defined less by the identity of its president or secretary of state than by the obvious international constraints: military strength in Moscow, industrial strength in Western Europe and Japan, oil dependency in the Middle East and economic frailty at home. These conditions cannot be wished away or altered by elections or by any swift military strokes.

To keep the peace while protecting the most important U.S. interests, any president has to accept these limitations, define them for the nation and thus gain the mandate to deal with them. Many, perhaps most, voters know that. After all the grandstanding, it's a relief to hear the candidates admit that they do too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Economic Surprises

The national income figures published last week show that the U.S. economy began growing again during the summer. The turning point must have been just about the time when everyone agreed that the recession would certainly continue until the end of the year. According to the conventional wisdom, this cheering surprise will help President Carter's campaign for re-election.

Really? Do you actually know anybody whose vote depended on the gross national product tabulations for the July-September quarter? It seems, on the whole, more likely that voters will consider it further evidence of confusion in economic policy. The standard techniques of economic forecasting were developed in conditions more stable than this year's, and they are not currently providing reliable guidance to the administration or anyone else. Perhaps the recession is now over. Perhaps, alternatively, the country is now at midpoint in a double-dip, or W-shaped, recession with more trouble to come next year.

Out of all this uncertainty, you can extract only one clear rule: Over the past four or five years the forecasting methods, and the political system that they serve, have consistently been too pessimistic regarding jobs. They have consistently overestimated the danger of unemployment, and they have consistently underestimated the danger of inflation. That

experience stands as a flashing yellow light, signaling caution, for the months immediately ahead. Specifically, it is a warning to go slow in cutting taxes next winter. It had been generally assumed that the first major legislation of the next administration would necessarily be a tax cut, retroactive to the beginning of the year. It now looks as though that decision might better be deferred until the pattern of events becomes clearer. The economy's unexpected growth over the summer tends to support the position of, among others, John Anderson, who has urged postponing any tax reduction until the budget is closer to balance.

The huge Reagan tax cut, in contrast, appears more ill-advised and inflationary than ever in the light of this latest development. Mr. Reagan embraced the idea of a big tax cut at the beginning of the summer, when the economy had just been through a severe decline. But if it seemed dubious then, the sudden turn-up in the economy — without, mind you, any special government intervention or additional stimulation — makes the Reagan tax plan positively reckless now.

Decisions on the next tax bill require knowing whether the recession is genuinely over and a real recovery is under way. It may be half a year before the evidence, one way or the other, is adequate for a firm judgment.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

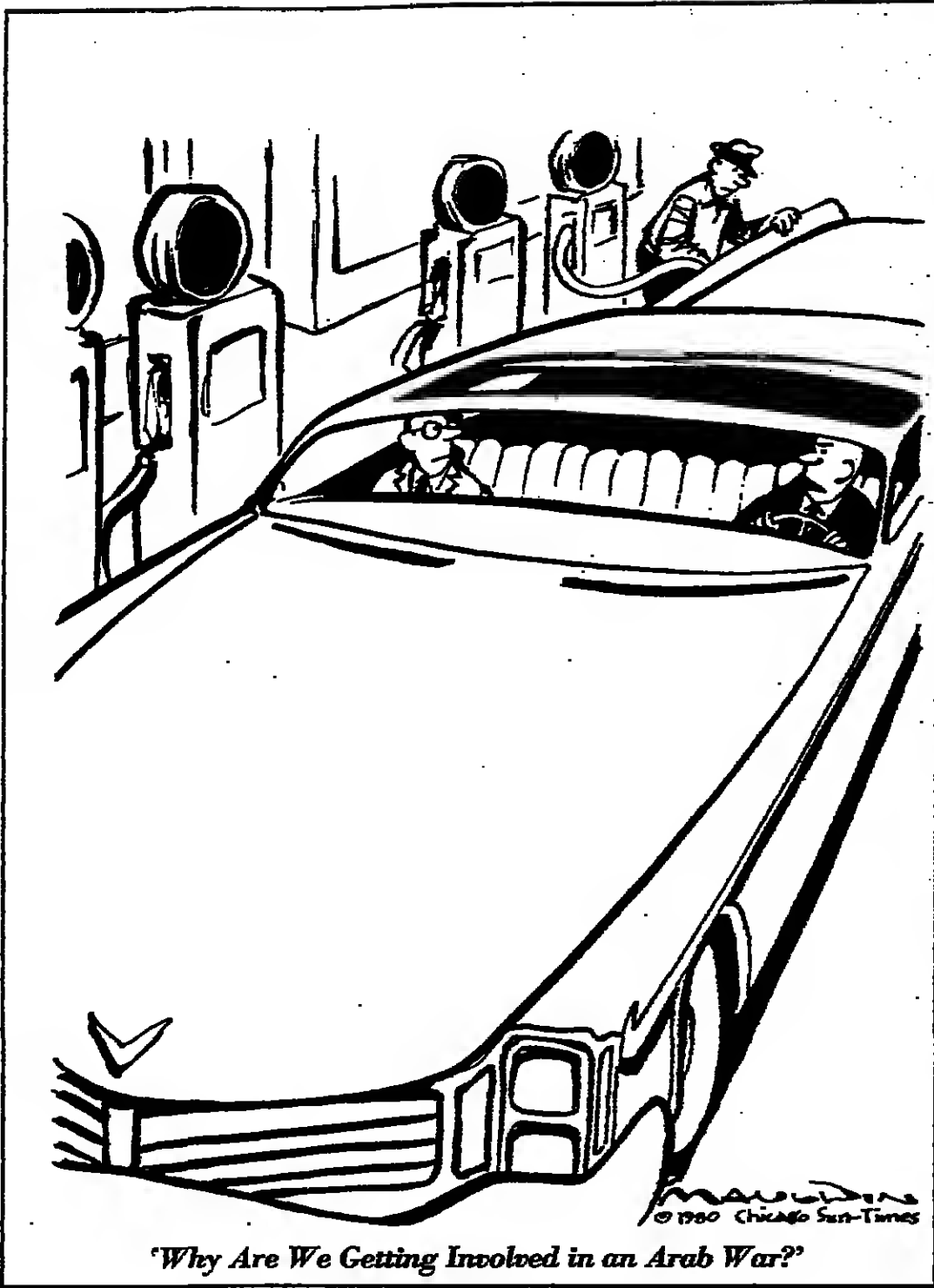
October 22, 1905

PARIS — A summary of U.S. press opinion has an editorial from the Herald: "Japan has no love for the 'big stick' policy for its colonies, nor does it desire to send its surplus home population where its flag does not fly. What will most interest U.S. commercial and financial men who are seeking outlets for their enormous manufactures and their surplus investment funds is Baron Kaneko's assurance that Japan stands with open arms to Americans, their products and their capital in the further commercial growth of the Empire. 'We have an alliance of goodwill with America: why not a commercial alliance?' he asks. The baron sets all fears at rest."

Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1930

PARIS — Manhattan in years to come will have no place for tenement houses nor for such quarters as the Bowery, but will be a gigantic cluster of huge apartment-hotels and tremendous business buildings, according to James Stewart, editor of The New York Times, who has just arrived in Paris. "Property is becoming so expensive," he says, "that it will be unprofitable to build for cheap tenants. Such buildings as the Empire State — that of Gov. Al Smith — is an example of what is to be expected in business. Property is so expensive that it does not pay to erect anything smaller than a 30- or 40-story building on a plot of land on Manhattan."



A New Fire Brigade

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Crises come and crises go, but the call for some kind of allied planning and coordination stays with us, unheeded. The Gulf war and the danger to oil supplies is only the latest example of the West's failure to consult and look ahead.

As Col. Jonathan Alford of the International Institute for Strategic Studies has pointed out, the possibility that military force will one day be needed to keep open the Strait of Hormuz has been quite foreseeable for some time. In fact, he considers it a probability, almost a certainty, that such a day will come within the next decade.

And yet, it was only after Iraqi-Iranian fighting became full-scale war that President Carter got in touch with Western leaders on how to keep the sea lanes open. A Washington proposal for emergency consultations was withdrawn after some allies declined, preferring not to be seen openly planning to defend their most vital interests lest that be taken as provocative collusion with the United States.

A Joint Stand

The situation early this year after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was similar. After a hasty indecisive meeting of allies in London, the United States slowly realized the need to seek a joint stand. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was to meet British, French and West German foreign ministers in Bonn, but the French vetoed the idea, thinking it might look like ganging up on the Russians. British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington said recently he regrets the failure to call a quick high-level meeting to work out a common view. Bilateral talks just weren't enough, he concluded.

At least since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, NATO members have understood that the most urgent threat to the West's security has shifted to areas outside Europe. But NATO's boundaries are explicit, and there is no established machinery to deal with problems elsewhere.

So, at each emergency, there is a flurry of trips and messages. Hands are wrung at the failure to find agreement. Sometimes an operation is patched together, as in the Belgian and French intervention at Kolwezi in Zaire with U.S. air transport. More often, fear of seeming to intensify the crisis with hurried talks has blocked even reasonable multinational consultation. Afterward, of course, there are mutual recriminations.

Ticklish Issue

The only thing inevitable about all this is that someone then proposes developing a global allied politico-military strategy, as West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher did last summer, and the idea is shelved. But it is perfectly feasible to undertake realistic contingency planning and long-range coordination just as it was feasible to create NATO when the need was perceived and energetic, imaginative leaders responded. This is not to suggest a global NATO or any new integrated commands, which are not the present need.

Not all the allies would want to participate. A requirement that joining in policy planning depend on willingness to make a military contribution would limit the numbers to an effective few, avoiding the ticklish issue of discriminating against small allies.

NATO has the facilities, access to information, experienced people who know how to undertake joint contingency planning. But there is

a problem for France, which, after the United States, has the best force available for operations outside Europe but refuses to work within NATO's military structure.

So realism requires establishment of a special group. It would be appropriate to call it the Joint Contingency Planning Staff, making clear that its aims are to coordinate possible national action, that it has no command responsibility and implies no binding commitments, but is continuing and oriented to future eventualities rather than just reaction to events.

Contributors

Membership should be open to those who want to contribute, and the group should be able to draw on the expertise that already exists in major Western capitals — Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, possibly Rome, Ottawa, Canberra and Tokyo, depending on the problem. The staff could draw up scenarios of looming trouble, identify the needs to meet it, and establish beforehand which countries are in a position to do what.

Military men note that nothing ever quite goes according to any scenario, but it makes a crucial difference if papers exist on the predictable problems of logistics, intelligence, medical service, communications and so on. And the involvement of diplomats at each stage can make all the difference in foreseeing the political problems that must be taken into account.

Perverse

The argument that mere existence of joint contingency plans provokes or aggravates crisis is perverse. Knowledge that there are plans, and that Western powers are capable of acting together in defense of common interests, is more likely to deter hostile moves.

Letters

Lessons From Gulf

While few will demur from the general proposition that the war in the Gulf is dangerous to everyone concerned and should be terminated quickly with no clear victor, Flora Lewis' attempt (H.T., Oct. 11-12) to derive a "lesson" from it, invites dissent.

It was precisely an imbalance of forces that nurtured Iraq's miscalculation to start a war it thought it could win cheaply. Flora Lewis' frequent criticisms of Iran's arms buildup under the shah argued that it increased the prospects for war in the Gulf. As we can now see, it in fact deterred war. Only when the military balance between the two neighbors was tipped by Iran's revolution and its leaders' systematic devaluation of its armed forces, did the opportunity for gains prove irresistible to the Iraqis.

What is called for is not fewer arms sales, but fewer illusions about the cause-and-effect relationship between arms and war. It is not arms supplies per se but imbalances in power that are dangerous.

SHAHRAM CHUBIN.

London.

Tides and Times

Jonathan Power's first proposal to ebb the "tide of protectionism" (H.T., Oct. 4-5) in OECD countries against trade competition with developing nations by way of "the great opportunity that exists in the Third World for Western exports" seems to run at cross-currents with

Further, when planning is done on a regular basis, as a normal extension of what every military power does by itself, the inflammatory side effects of getting together in emergencies would be avoided.

All it would take to establish the system is the foresight and decision of political leaders. Otherwise, the Western world will remain condemned to setting up a new fire brigade every time a blaze breaks out. The world is too flammable now to rely on that.

©1980, The New York Times.

A Three-Headed Trojan Hc

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS — The Middle East's most indigestible human lump comprises the approximately 9 million Kurds who do not and never did have their own state, despite an individual language and history. They represent a turbulent minority divided among Iran, Iraq and Turkey. While no valid statistics exist, Iran and Iraq tend to minimize the number of their Kurdish citizens and Turkey insists it has no Kurds at all — only "mountain Turks."

Yet the Kurds, almost forever, have lived approximately where they still are, inhabiting the rough triangle where today's two warring Middle East neighbors meet a Turkish chaos that is only now being suppressed by the group of officers who seized governmental control.

Xenophon records in his "Anabasis," written during the fifth century B.C., how his 10,000 mercenaries hacked their way through the Carduchi (Kurds), who "gave no signs at all of friendly feeling" as the Greeks marched north to the Black Sea and then westward.

home. Polybius wrote of the Kurdi (Kurds). It is often claimed they descend from the ancient Medes conquered long ago by Persia.

Whatever their ancestry, they are doubly remarkable: for they have lived in the same general area, 4,000 years — without ever attaining independent statehood. Just after World War I there were tentative moves to accord recognition to some Kurdish regions. But when the Treaty of Sevres recognized that unhappy people's rights, Turkey refused to sign and the matter was forgotten.

1946 Collapse

The background of the present Iraq-Iran conflict was laid in Kurdistan, the vague area whose geography is acknowledged but not its population's nationality. During the early 1970s Iran's shah, in cahoots with Israel and the American CIA, backed a revolt among Iraqi (not Iranian) Kurds against Baghdad.

This was led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani, a tribal leader created as a general by Moscow to lead an attempt to make trouble for Iran by carving out a small Kurdish chip called the "Mahabad Republic." The latter movement collapsed in 1946.

Gen. Barzani, never a Communist, later reorganized a guerrilla army called Pesh Merga. "We will face death," he said in 1975, "these Kurdish partisans (with substantial support from Iranian artillery plus subtle U.S. and Israeli aid) made plenty of trouble for Iraq, especially in the hills beyond its great Kirkuk oil fields."

However, at a secret 1975 meeting in Algiers between the shah and Saddam Hussein, then — and still — boss of Iraq, a cynical deal was arranged at Kurdish expense. Iran promised to halt assistance to Gen. Barzani and, immediately, to shut its frontier. In exchange, Iraq conceded to Iran territorial rights along the Shatt-al-Arab river's left bank as far as the talk/water (deep water line), yielding previous claims to the entire waterway.

I arrived in Tehran 1975, en route to an with Gen. Barzani headquarters inside that had been ceded by couriers. However, the moment of m also the precise: most shabby Algiers deal.

Premier Hoveyda was picked up if I sou the border. The shah oed this caution subse ing me he had accepte deal, to honor the Si ambitions of his late fa.

Well, today's war is effort by President Hussein to erase the Al from history and woul ble, gain territory Iraq usual, the Kurds suffer. ago (Oct. 15) Tehran had crushed on Iraqi Kurdish rebellion (Iraq mirror image of the sha attempt in Iraq).

Turkey's Ro

Turkey is not to be l the game of flailing what west Asian states consi jan Horse with three hea in each of their domo Kenan Evren, head of new military regime, de chose Diyarbakir, Turkey pal Kurdish city, to anno his government would ne quish power until "anarl ferentially including unre the Kurds — had ended.

The unfortunate Ku had only one internato mous man, Saladin, who ed a medieval Arab en ousted the Crusader Jerusalem. Incidentally, I was Tahrir whence Presi dam Hussein, not a Ki comes.

All of which adds up a planation of Kurdish dur summarized in two of th tional proverbs: "Fighting than idleness," and "The born to be slaughtered."

©1980, International Herald 7

Battle to Survive

A Difficult Choice For U.S. Automaker

By Richard Reeves

DETROIT — "The Ford Motor Co. will survive," said Philip E. Benton Jr., a vice president of the company. "It may be much different than it is now. It may be international, but the company will survive."

Mr. Benton, the general manager of the company's Ford Division, the basic domestic car company, spoke affably and rationally. But, I think we both knew, he was threatening the government and the people of the United States. Support us or else!

Or else, what?

Three Choices

"There are three choices," he said. "The government can support us. The government can take on the Japanese and cut down imports. Or, we can go offshore — we could manufacture cars and trucks for the American market anywhere. Say, South Korea."

The economics of self-exile are clear. It costs a U.S. automobile manufacturer something like \$17 per man-hour to produce a car. It costs a Japanese manufacturer about \$9 per man-hour. Under a free-trade system, the Japanese have the option of delivering a comparable car to a U.S. buyer for less money, or delivering a better car for the same price.

But would the U.S. auto companies really become foreign manufacturers — in, say, 10 years?

A Test Case

"We would do what we have to do," said Mr. Benton, who headed up Ford's extremely successful European truck operations before coming back home last November. "We start off disbelieving that we would have to do something like that because of what it would do to the country. The industries that supply us — steel, aluminum, glass — would evidently follow us offshore."

The automobile industry, which with suppliers, dealers and repair, accounts for one-fifth of the gross national product, will become the test-case for the kind of economic future the nation will have. The foreign vs. domestic car battle — with Japanese imports now accounting for 25 percent of the U.S. market — is very complicated, but the consequences of the decisions made in the next couple of years are not. The United States for the foreseeable future cannot compete with many other industrial nations, particularly industrialized Asian countries.

So, we, the people, as opposed to Ford, have an uncomfortable choice:

(1) Take our reduced place in a

multinational, free-trade, "no knowing that many basic go will be manufactured offshore that millions of U.S. workers thousands of businesses will dislocated — that means out jobs and out of business.

(2) Or, begin putting together complex protectionist structure keep foreign products out, knowing that we will then lose fore markets that provide others lions of jobs and support th sands of domestic businesses.

(3) Or, finally, "Buy America," knowing that we are not get the best but are at least for sw maintaining the livelihood standard of living of many fel Americans.

Refuge of Scoundrel

Patriotism is the last refuge scoundrels and auto compar That's what the new car com cials are really about: Buy our and save our women and chil from the Arabs and Japanese. Mr. Benton and other bile executives now forth to Washington they need is some t competitive again, and Datsun and H few years and we'll everything. My guess lic — that they r that time and the r by patriotic sales t up for offshore ma

The dream of F. Motors. I suspect U.S. market and market — manu and trucks for boi cheaper than it is. There are very ahead. For Wash each of us. The go decide what kin United States will 20 or 30 years. Ma decide, too — the c Ford Escort and a is a political ch U.S.A. or Made in J

©1980, Universal Pi

The International, bane welcomes let ers. Short letters chance of being pul ters are subject to for space reasons letters will not be publication. Write that their letters b with initials but p given to those fu, bearing the writ address. The He cannot acknowledge to the editor.

Herald Tribune

Published daily except Sundays and Public Holidays

John Hay Whitney
Chairman
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Co-Chairmen

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 312, 194 181, av. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Tel. 46-12-43. Telex 01710 Heraldis. Telex Cable: Heraldis. Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thomas. Directeur Administratif: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur Commercial: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur Technique: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Distribution: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Publicité: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Rédaction: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de l'Administration: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Circulation: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Vente: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Distribution: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Publicité: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Rédaction: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de l'Administration: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Circulation: Jean-Louis Baudouin. Directeur de la Vente: Jean-Louis Baudouin.

Lee W. Hinebner
Publisher
Mort Rosenblum
Editor
Walter N. Wells
Robert K. McCabe
Deputy Editor
Stephen Klaidman
Chief Editorial

Roland Pissou
Associate Publi
Director of Fin
Director of Circu
Director of Adve

Associate Publi
Director of Fin
Director of Circu
Director of Adve

A Difficult Battle For U.S. Americans Invade Paris Showings

By Hebe Dorsey

The French may not yet be the Americans of fashion war. Right now, the Americans are invading Paris with their "Ready-to-Wear" Fair, a commando of the 1-million project — the 10th International Fashion Week — held May 10-15.

It is clear enough, to the New York City and the largest industry employing approximately a million people.

Assistant, Isabel Leeds, said over to launch it over New York City. Here, we felt we'd be the world's buyers and aid. The booth, which is a huge replica of the "I Love NY" button and the fair. On the left, there is a slide projector of Broadway shows. On the right, there are models in red "I Love NY" shirts. Models in red "I Love NY" shirts are over the fair, spreading the rate of the dollar.



ork commandos distributing leaflets and buttons.

New York is such a good buy," Miss Leeds said. Not to mention that informal American-style clothes have been gaining ground all over the world and that increasing numbers of Europeans are visiting the United States for business and pleasure.

So far, there has been no official reaction according to Miss Leeds, but the popular response has been overwhelming. "We brought 20,000 'I Love New York' buttons and we ran out of them."

Show Go On

Meanwhile, the fashion shows are continuing for another couple of days, the finale being given by Yves Saint Laurent. The mini story continues and it is getting better all the time, almost to the point of the no-mini mini. So far, we've had ruffled minis, bloused minis, flounced minis, rumba minis, pleated minis and cuffed minis in a variety of fabrics — paper, plastic, tulle, leather, chintz, gauze, poplin, denim and tulle. No real need to panic if you don't have the legs for it. It does mean, however, that skirts will have to be considerably shortened.

After several seasons of showing quietly in his showrooms, Kenzo, who did a lot for Paris fashion, took over the Place des Victoires, complete with Louis XIV's statue and parking meters. He was back under his favorite circus tent, and

so were dozens of photographers as well as his young and funny girls showing real clothes with a smile. Although Kenzo does not seem to be taking life or fashion seriously, his clothes have been some of the most copied in the last decade. His approach to dressing is not only fun, it is also based on imagination, unusual visual impact and a thorough sense of contemporary design.

This season, he has probably done the softest mini in town, but although it may look like teen-age stuff, you can tell that the new and softly ruffled jacket, with his puffed sleeves, is seriously tailored and can fit into any woman's wardrobe. The same goes for his Cambodian look, based on soft cropped pants and strict jackets. Although many Paris collections have had dark and murky shades, that's not the story at Kenzo, who is all for bright and cheerful colors, with lots of sharp red and navy in his sailor group, another of his favorite themes. You can also tell that Kenzo will remain the eternal child when he shows such things as long, soft, white evening dresses, with a look of innocence about them.

More Chanel Than Chanel

At Chanel's, Philippe Guibourg is in top form doing clothes that are now more Chanel than Chanel. He is soon going to get help from Frances Stein, a former Vogue editor for the last four years at Calvin Klein's and a wizard with accessories and general editing. Although she was backstage yesterday at the show (twice, good old nostalgia helping), she avoided interviews, letting Guibourg take the bows. However, there were already signs of her, notably in the new ivory bangles and necklaces and the familiar but revamped gold chains. Even the models' hair was cut and styled in that neat pageboy that Chanel so loved.

Valentino, who works in Rome but shows in Paris, had a fresh and summery collection built around the jodhpur which he did in those marvellous and cool Italian linens, sometimes mixed with leather. His pique jackets were also tailored like riding coats and the models wore dramatic white silk bow ties and white leather crash helmets with shiny white gloves, very much a Hollywood glamour approach, which Valentino may be the last one to dare put across.

[At Christian Dior, United Press International reported, designer Marc Bohan showed dozens of daytime summer cottons at the top of the knee as well as some mid-thigh parka dresses with drawing strings obviously meant for resort wear. He also showed trouser outfits and soft evening pajamas for the anti-mini clientele.]



Kenzo's micro-mini.

Gilded Kalgoorlie Is Awash With Gold Seekers

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

KALGOORLIE, Australia — Mayor Ray Finlayson, whose calling card is a discreet red on a gold background, is proud of his town and the "golden mile" on which it stands, one of the richest gold deposits ever found. But if the present wave of prospecting warrants it, he said, "We'll shift the town."

"Crilex, gold is where you find it," he said, discussing the possibility of finding a rich lode under his handsome Victorian town hall. "Give us the industry, and we'll put up with the inconvenience." The mayor said that Ross Lightfoot, who has been prospecting within sight of the town hall, has

come up with "the finest samples that I've ever seen."

Finlayson has spent all of his 62 years in this gold-mining region and conceded that he did well enough to retire seven years ago.

Gold Revived Town

The recent spectacular rise in the price of gold has revived Kalgoorlie, which was founded in the mid-1890s and owed its continued existence only to the discovery of nickel in the 1960s. By the beginning of the last decade, the mines in the "golden mile" had shut down.

This has changed in the last two years and by next year the principal producer, Kalgoorlie Mining Association, in which the U.S. Homestead Mining Co. holds a 48 percent interest, plans to turn out

191,000 ounces a year, and more than \$30 million is being spent to bring "mothballed" mines back into production.

The town, which has become neat and placid in its quiescence, has gone gold-mad, and tourists are flocking in from all over Australia in the hope of becoming rich. Spurred by highly publicized finds of chunky nuggets, they are spending their vacations or weekends around this remote town looking for gold.

Detectors for Rent

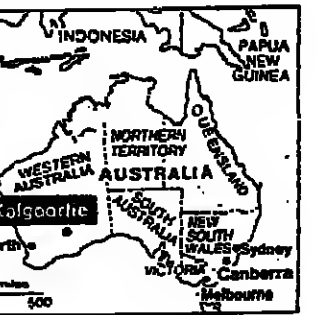
For 50 cents, anyone can obtain a "miner's right" to prospect on public lands. Armed with their own metal detectors or renting them for \$15 a day from Kalgoorlie's enterprising shopkeepers, entire families head for the nubank in search of their fortunes.

A shopkeeper who has turned a neat profit from selling bits and pieces of the U.S. Skylab, which crashed in this region last year, for \$25 each, has done even better selling about 300 U.S.-made metal detectors for \$600 each. He also sells picks and shovels and miner's pans. He said he had tried prospecting but found that selling tools in prospectors was a quicker way of getting rich.

"How to make your fortune in two days and two nights," says a tourist advertisement in Perth, 375 miles to the west. "You don't have to worry about the time, we even supply your metal detector."

Mike Tandy, who runs Kalgoorlie's tourist bureau, said weekends have become "hell" as travelers besiege him and his assistants with requests for tips on where to go to get rich by Sunday night.

The new boom has revived the gold-rush atmosphere and given new life to the 30 hotels, most of which were already in existence when Herbert Hoover, later to rise



The New York Times

to fame in U.S. politics, spent three years here as a mine manager at the end of the last century. He is remembered here best for a vaguely erotic love poem that he is said to have composed for a barmaid at one of the hotels.

It is impossible to find a room in a hotel or the six new motels over a weekend, and signs have sprung up to keep the atmosphere from getting rowdy. "Minimum dress standard: T-shirts and shorts, footwear at all times," says a sign at the Victoria Tavern.

From its earliest days, Kalgoorlie has kept a relic for which it is known all over Australia; it has the only open red-light district in the country. "Tolerance, common sense and balance are required," said Finlayson. "There are a very few houses that are tolerated." He conceded that they were unlawful, but said, "They are not overdue, there are no blatant ads."

The women sit in front of the strip of six brothels, each in her own pool of pink light. The madams pay taxes on their earnings even though they are derived from unlawful activities. "The tax commissioner said Australian law does not differentiate between moral and immoral earnings," said one madam in a rich mixture of German and Australian accents.

Art

Dali Plans 22-Mile Work

United Press International

PORT LUGAR, Spain — Salvador Dali, the ailing Surrealist painter, has emerged from six months of virtual seclusion promising to create a new huge work of art that may be the largest in the world.

Dali, 76, said he was preparing to begin work on a 22-mile long project in Romania with the help of a team of U.S. scientists.

The artist, who reportedly has been suffering from psychological and physical problems since April, summoned seven reporters to an impromptu news conference Sunday.

The Spanish news agency EFE reported that Dali looked well although he was suffering from a sporadic trembling of his right hand and had to be helped up the stairs of his home.

As proof that he was fit again, Dali said he recently completed two new paintings and a series of pencil sketches. Dali displayed one of the paintings, which measured more than 3 feet square, and said he already had sent the other to his museum in Figueras.

Dali said his plans for next year include visits to Madrid, Paris and New York, adding that while in Madrid, he and his wife Gala will renew their wedding vows in an Orthodox Coptic rite.



The owner of the bag has not been heard from. Where can he be hiding that he missed our last appeal?

We ask the indulgence of our readers for bothering them again with the same subject. Against the background of civil aviation world-wide it's undoubtedly a trifle, but not for the particular passenger. And hence not for Swissair.

For obvious reasons we would like to obviate a third advertisement in this matter.

A third appeal may not be needed if we pinpoint our search. We are grateful to our transit staff for the hint that bags are left behind chiefly by passengers with several pieces of luggage. Because the several pieces in turn put us on another trail: passengers with a lot of luggage are usually on holiday or on a major business trip.

So probably the person we are looking for did not simply come to Switzerland for two or three weeks to relax beside charming lakes or in awesome mountains: he will rather have landed in Zurich to start or continue

an extended European tour after a few days, at most, in Switzerland.

Though this makes us as Swiss a little sad, we can certainly understand it. Swissair does fly at short intervals from Zurich and Geneva to more than 40 destinations all over Europe. And Swissair connections via Zurich and Geneva are so good that it would in fact make excellent sense to plan a whole circuit of Europe by Swissair. Particularly since the trip would be luxurious. With Swissair, after all, you can not only fly first class on even the shortest hops, but more and more frequently take one of the new, bigger and quieter DC-9-81s, whose first class (with its own toilet, incidentally) boasts 12 sumptuous leather easy chairs. If the person we are looking for flies economy class, he may particularly appreciate that there are only five not six seats abreast, giving him a lot of elbow room.

In any case, a connoisseur. And a connoisseur, we fear, may have more profitable things to do in London or Helsinki or Vienna or Paris or Düsseldorf or Milan or Lisbon or Athens, or wherever, than reading the paper.

Only the fact that Swissair advertisements appear in prominent publications of the international press allows us still to hope that in some leisure moment — perhaps at a café on a Roman piazza — the person we are looking for will be leafing idly through newspapers and magazines, will spot us and get in touch. We urge him to do so with the Swissair Lost & Found at CH-8058 Zurich-Airport.

Now that we're dealing for a second time with this bag affair, we'd like to point out most emphatically that Swissair or your IATA travel agency will always gladly give you detailed information on the best connections among the 43 Swissair destinations in Europe.



Description of the bag found on September 24 at Zurich airport: 55x35x25cm. (21x14x10in.), brown leather, outside pocket with empty name-tag holder.

swissair

INESS NEWS BRIEFS

Witter Buys Back Its Stock

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Dean Witter Reynolds Organization Inc. has agreed to buy back 30 shares of its common stock for \$24.45 each from Banque Paribas d'Investissement for a total price of \$12.54 million.

Officials said Tuesday that the sale represents 6.3 percent of the company's outstanding shares and is expected to be completed Jan. 5.

The Paris-based consortium bank owned equally by leading French financial organizations, built its stake through a 16-year plan in Reynolds Securities which later merged with Dean Witter.

The official said the sale represents "a first step" in a policy of "redeploying" its presence in the financial market place, and he said "it is premature to talk about details" of the bank's new steps which will be made public in due course, he added.

German Car Registrations Climb 26%

From Agency Dispatches
FRANKFURT, West Germany — West German motor vehicle registrations rose 26 percent in September, according to the Federal Statistical Office.

New registrations in the first nine months 1980 totalled 134,563, up from 106,800 in the same period last year.

The number of new motorcycles and mopeds rose more than 20 percent in September, to 13,563, from 11,200 in the same period last year.

Makes Bid for Ehrenreich Common

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Nippon Kogaku's directors have approved a bid for \$13.50 a share for the 1.24 million shares of Ehrenreich common stock that the company does not already hold.

The bid, which makes Nippon Kogaku an equal partner with the company's other major shareholder, already holds 40.5 percent of Ehrenreich's common stock.

The bid is subject to approval by Ehrenreich's board of directors and approval by the Federal Reserve Board in the American Stock Exchange, the stock is at 13.

Wary Over Final Quarter

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Gillette co-chairman Colman Mockler said Tuesday that the outlook for the fourth quarter is "uncertain," even as he picked up at the end of the third quarter and re-employment analysts that he is worried about a second recession.

U.S. economy during the current quarter although he said that to base that concern on connection with Gillette's earnings, Mr. Mockler reported that incoming orders are current.

Earnings rose 15 percent in the third quarter to \$29.1 million, from \$25.3 million.

Swiss Watch Group Down 6.6%

From Agency Dispatches
BERNE, Switzerland — The Swiss watch group, which includes Omega, Tissot and other well-known brands, announced a 6.6 percent fall in 1980 revenues in the first nine months, compared with the same period last year.

The group blamed falling revenue on the strength of the Swiss franc, which has made Swiss watches more expensive in foreign markets.

The group also reported that it would continue to expand its production of watches, particularly in the lower-priced sector.

Canadians Said to Consider \$128.5-Million Guarantee

on Creditors Discuss Massey Terms

From Agency Dispatches
The London clearing bank held a preliminary meeting Tuesday to discuss possible new U.K. bank loan guarantees, according to a source familiar with the talks.

The source said that the bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The London clearing bank held a preliminary meeting Tuesday to discuss possible new U.K. bank loan guarantees, according to a source familiar with the talks.

The source said that the bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The London clearing bank held a preliminary meeting Tuesday to discuss possible new U.K. bank loan guarantees, according to a source familiar with the talks.

The source said that the bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

The bank's terms were "generally acceptable" but that the bank was "not yet ready to sign" the guarantees.

CURRENCY RATES

Exchange rates for October 21, 1980, excluding bank service charges									
	U.S.	Swiss	West German	French	Italian	Japanese	British	Spanish	Other
1 U.S. dollar	1.0000	0.7063	1.4936	6.5595	1.3663	160.93	1.6363	166.37	166.37
1 Swiss franc	1.4158	1.0000	2.1181	9.3603	1.9478	239.47	2.4594	252.56	252.56
1 West German mark	0.6736	0.4745	1.0000	4.3633	0.9369	113.63	1.1936	122.48	122.48
1 French franc	0.1545	0.1091	0.2293	1.0000	0.2145	26.63	0.2763	28.36	28.36
1 Italian lira	0.0007	0.0005	0.0011	0.0023	1.0000	123.36	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013
1 Japanese yen	0.0061	0.0043	0.0089	0.0200	0.0089	1.0000	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
1 British pound	0.7463	0.5354	1.0000	4.7556	1.0000	160.93	1.6363	166.37	166.37
1 Spanish peseta	0.0200	0.0143	0.0293	0.1000	0.0293	36.63	0.0363	0.0363	0.0363
1 Other	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Record Set Of 8.5% in U.K. Jobless

Healey Says Increases Could Cause 'Revolt'

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Unemployment in Britain rose in October by some 23,000 to a new high, the Department of Employment reported Tuesday. The latest figures showed that 8.5 percent of the labor force — 2,162,566 people — is out of work.

The latest rise, from 2,039,476, or 8.4 percent, in September, brought the number of jobless to a new high, the Department of Employment reported Tuesday. The latest figures showed that 8.5 percent of the labor force — 2,162,566 people — is out of work.

The number of jobless in Britain passed 2 million in August for the first time in 45 years. Seasonally adjusted and excluding school leavers, unemployment rose to 1,088,300 in October to 1,892,700, or 7.8 percent.

But it also raised questions whether Mr. Olayman and Prince Khalid might seek a seat on First Chicago's board. William McDonough, who heads the bank's asset and liability management committee, said that Mr. Olayman, a sizable customer of the bank for some years, has repeatedly given assurances to the contrary. Nevertheless, the bank is deeply concerned with maintaining not just the fact but also the appearance of independent status with its customers.

Mr. Olayman's U.S. thrust is embodied in a New York-based organization called the Olayman Group, which includes an investment vehicle called Olayman Fund and two operating companies called Olayman Inc. and Olayman Diversified Ltd. The president of both Olayman and Olayman Fund is William Olayman, who came out of Chase Manhattan and, subsequently, the American Express International Banking Corp. And not long ago former Treasury Secretary William Simon

A Quiet Saudi in U.S. Banking

By William G. Shepherd Jr.
From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Not all big Arab investors are as flamboyant as Adnan Khashoggi and Ghazi Pharaon, who won reputations as gunslinger-style operators with lavish life styles.

Another breed is private, conservative and given to remaining quietly beneath the surface of business life.

One such man is Suliman Olayman, one of Saudi Arabia's most powerful private empire builders. With virtually no publicity, Mr. Olayman has funneled huge sums into U.S. companies — including nine U.S. banks. Last week, Mr. Olayman burst into the news when, along with a frequent investment partner, the royal family's Prince Khalid bin Abdullah bin Abdulrahman al-Saud, he raised his stake in the troubled First Chicago Corp. to 7.5 percent from 4.5 percent.

First Chicago is the holding company for the ninth-largest bank in the country. It has been plagued by high trading losses, a drain of top-management talent, and board room battles that early this year led to the ouster of Robert Aboud as chairman. Mr. Olayman's move appeared to be a vote of confidence in First Chicago's new chairman, Barry Sullivan, who came from Chase Manhattan.

But it also raised questions whether Mr. Olayman and Prince Khalid might seek a seat on First Chicago's board. William McDonough, who heads the bank's asset and liability management committee, said that Mr. Olayman, a sizable customer of the bank for some years, has repeatedly given assurances to the contrary. Nevertheless, the bank is deeply concerned with maintaining not just the fact but also the appearance of independent status with its customers.

Mr. Olayman's U.S. thrust is embodied in a New York-based organization called the Olayman Group, which includes an investment vehicle called Olayman Fund and two operating companies called Olayman Inc. and Olayman Diversified Ltd. The president of both Olayman and Olayman Fund is William Olayman, who came out of Chase Manhattan and, subsequently, the American Express International Banking Corp. And not long ago former Treasury Secretary William Simon

Exxon Finds 'Canyon' Gas

From Agency Dispatches
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Exxon has announced the discovery of underwater natural gas in the same small area of the Baltimore Canyon off the Atlantic coast of the United States in which Tenco reported a find last week.

Test results were encouraging, but more wells may be needed to prove the gas reserves are large enough to justify the cost of development there, an Exxon spokesman said.

The gas was found in a test well to the canyon trough — to an area called Block 559 — about 110 miles east of here and about one mile east of a discovery announced by Tenco in 1978. A test between 12,370 feet and 12,420 feet deep showed natural gas flowing at the rate of 8 million cubic feet per day, the company said.

The strikes were in a very small area of the Baltimore Canyon trough where the three oil companies have reported nine other natural gas and oil discoveries. There also have been 18 dry holes during 31 months of exploratory drilling in the canyon.

The finds by the three companies fueled speculation that the area may become the first commercial gas field off the East Coast.

Chase Chairman Cites U.S. Legal Obstacles Quick Return of Iran Assets Held Unlikely

By Robert A. Bennett
From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has predicted that legal obstacles would make it very difficult for the Carter administration to return quickly to Iran the assets that President Carter ordered frozen last November.

Key members of the administration, including Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Treasury Secretary William Miller, have been asking judges around the country to take no actions that might impede the government's efforts to negotiate the release of the U.S. hostages.

In some cases, judges have refused to look at secret affidavits filed by the Cabinet members. The judges contend that political considerations should not enter into judicial decisions and that it would be unfair to present arguments that are unknown to other parties in the case.

"Complex Problem"

"It's a very complex problem," Mr. Rockefeller said Monday at the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York. "If the Iranians think they're going to get back all the assets they have here immediately, they're going to be very disappointed. American laws

provide considerable protection" for investors, he added.

Robert Carswell, deputy Treasury secretary, declined to comment on Mr. Rockefeller's remarks when reached by phone in Washington. Mr. Carswell said it was the Treasury's policy not to comment on any aspect of the Iranian situation.

More than 200 companies and individuals nationwide have gone to court with about \$8 billion in claims against Iran, and various judges have issued contradictory rulings.

Legality of Attachments

All the plaintiffs joined together and asked Judge Kevin Duffy of federal U.S. District Court in Manhattan to approve the legality of their "attachments" of Iranian assets in the United States. When a court grants an attachment, it orders the holder of an attached asset either to continue holding it or to turn it over to a court-appointed receiver. Unless a court rules otherwise, the attachments are effective until the courts ultimately determine to whom the assets belong.

In the action before Judge Duffy, the plaintiffs asked for confirmation of the legality of the attachments that had been granted. Among the questions that Judge

Duffy had to consider were whether the attachments violated a "treaty of amity," signed by the United States and the former Iranian government of the late Shah, and whether the attachments violated various domestic laws, such as the Emergency Economic Powers Act and the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

Plaintiffs' Disappointed

Judge Duffy ruled late last month that the attachments were legal because of President Carter's decision to freeze the Iranian assets. Many lawyers for the plaintiffs were disappointed, however, because they interpreted Judge Duffy's ruling to mean that, once the freeze is lifted, the attachments also would be voided.

Both the Iranians and the U.S. plaintiffs have asked for permission to appeal the decision.

"The whole reason we sought the attachments was to protect ourselves in case the freeze was lifted," said a litigator for a major New York law firm. Others were more hopeful, however. A lawyer for another major law firm agreed with Mr. Rockefeller that, despite Judge Duffy's ruling, it still would be difficult to return the Iranian assets quickly.

Miller Hits Fed Policy, Stocks Drop

Fed Policy Meeting Worries Bond Mart

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stock prices turned mixed Tuesday as Treasury Secretary William Miller voiced hopes that the Federal Reserve Board will not push up interest rates.

Analysts also said traders were nervous ahead of the short interest figures. These were released after the close and showed short interest in the month ended Oct. 15 rose 3.7 million shares to a record 75.77 million shares.

The analysts also said many investors are expecting a post-election downturn and tend to sell more quickly now on weakness to maximize profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up in early trading, lost as much as seven points before recovering slightly at the close for a loss of 6.40 to 954.44. Declining issues outnumbered advances by a margin of 5-to-3 while turnover on the New York Stock Exchange rose to \$1 billion shares from 40.91 million Monday.

Mr. Miller told reporters he hoped the Fed will be flexible in responding to recent money supply increases. "It is in everyone's interest to avoid a run-up in (interest) rates that will abort the recovery," he said. He noted the Fed had not acted quickly this spring, when the money supply was declining, and added, "If they hesitated to do it in one direction, why can't they hesitate another week or two in the other direction?"

The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee met today, with the question of whether to push up interest rates presumed to be a major topic.

Yields on Treasury bills rose as much as 20 basis points, while bond prices declined more than a point amid concern over the outcome of today's meeting, dealers said. After the close, the Treasury announced plans to sell \$7.8 billion in short-term bills next Monday, of which \$250 million will be new cash.

PUT YOUR TRUST IN A DIAMOND

IDS

Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increases in value.

IDS is the diamond center of the world is the leading direct source of diamonds and jewelry for investment, gifts and personal use at exceptionally good prices. All diamonds guaranteed by Certificate.

Write for free booklet "Practical Guide to Diamond Investment" or visit us and see the world of diamonds.

International Diamond Sales
Head Office: 50-52 Boulevard de la Woluwe, 1200 Brussels, Belgium
Tel. 02-737-77-84, Telex 35516 Indisat
LONDON: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP, Tel. 01-836 4343

These Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

October 20, 1980

1,000,000 Shares

Dynaletron Corporation

Common Stock

\$10 Par Value

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

Warburg Paribas Becker
A. G. Becker

Banque Nationale de Paris

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

The First Boston Corporation

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Securities Corporation

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Rea Brothers
Limited

Vereins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Dollar Maintains Strength; Gold Off in London, Zurich

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The dollar remained strong against leading European currencies in late trading Tuesday as the price of gold declined in London and Zurich.

The dollar posted gains against the Deutsch mark, guilder and lire, but lost ground against the Swiss franc, French franc and sterling.

After a day of what dealers described as very active trading, the dollar was quoted at 1.8616 DM in Frankfurt, its highest level since mid-April, dealers reported, after trading as high as 1.8707 at midday.

Gains Against Mark

They attributed the six-month high more to the mark's weakness than to the dollar's strength. Among the reasons cited were the high West German current-account deficit, the wide differential between dollar and mark interest rates and a downturn in West German economic activity.

During the morning, sterling rose to a 4-year high of \$2.44 in it slipped back to \$2.4365 late in the afternoon, still well up on Monday's \$2.4240.

The dollar fared as follows

Private Jet Services

Jet Aviation

8158 Zurich Airport - 24 hrs service Tel. 1-814 20 02 Telex 59821 jet ch

Twig Warns Brazil Project Paralysis

Warren Hoge

JANEIRO — Daniel he shipping executive tiedly the richest man in States, has threatened "operations at his development project zone region if the Brazilian government does not give him relief and resolve persistent problems. The 45-year-old entrepreneur has angered some officials and stimulated the Brazilian government's concern that have always Ludwig land holdings to the country's sovereignty.

Mr. Penna said that Jari's problems stemmed more from its managers' tendency to change their minds than from bureaucratic impediments. It would be "folly," he said, to meet Mr. Ludwig's demands.

management of the country. The correspondence was dated Aug. 5, but was recently made public by the Rio de Janeiro daily O Globo.

"If the government cannot satisfy our legitimate pleas for assistance," Mr. Ludwig wrote, "our situation is hopeless, even if we reduce expenses to their lowest possible point. I am seriously considering either paralyzing our operations or selling our paper mill to any third parties, including the government, who would be interested in continuing operations."

Mr. Ludwig's two principal demands are that the government start paying for the \$5.5 million annual "infrastructure" costs of providing essential services for the more than 30,000 people who live on the property (residents get health care, education, light, water, sewage and sanitation free) and that land claims in dispute be settled promptly so that the project can get on with expanding its forest plantations. He said that losses would amount to \$50 million in the next five years under the present procedures.

By the end of 1979, Mr. Ludwig wrote, "my investment was \$625 million, of which \$75 million were for infrastructure. As Your Excellency is well aware, all this investment came out of my resources and my resources alone."

Mercurial Managers

As a result of the controversy, some relief from administrative costs.



Daniel Ludwig

once-familiar wall-side slogans have reappeared telling Mr. Ludwig to "get out" and proclaiming, "The Amazon is ours." In addition, Modesto da Silveira, an opposition party congressman from Rio who has long been a critic of Jari, traveled to Switzerland and reported that the Swiss cancer research institute to whom the heirless Mr. Ludwig intends to leave Jari was really "a front for strange secret business deals."

Still, the project has its supporters. "The time has come," said Antonio Delfino Netto, the planning minister, "when Ludwig should stop being treated like a foreign body in this country. We will give him the support he needs to guarantee the project."

Disputes, Recession Delay U.K. Sell-Off

By Gerald Clarkson

LONDON — The British government's plan to sell some state-owned industries to private investors — as promised during the 1979 general election campaign — are being delayed by departmental strategy disputes combined with a recession, according to industry sources.

In addition, the government increasingly needs to find alternative cash sources so that it can limit its overall borrowing, they said. This need will be intensified if such money-losing industries as British Steel Corp. ask for additional state aid, the sources added.

Preparations for the sale of about half the equity in state-owned British Aerospace, worth about £200 million (about \$2.6 million), have passed the legislative stage, but timing for the sale has not been set, industry sources noted.

They said that British Aerospace, which earned £44 million in pretax profits on sales of £1 billion last year, should be an appealing investment because of the aerospace industry's widely publicized growth prospects.

Steps are also proceeding for the sale of the smaller National Freight Corp., which owns about 10 percent of Britain's trucking industry, aside from companies that transport their own goods.

But plans to sell shares in British National Oil Corp., where the offering of a 25 percent stake could raise upwards of £500 million to £600 million for the government, have been put off, possibly indefinitely, industry sources noted.

Energy Secretary David Howell said earlier this month that enabling legislation for the sale of BNOC shares to the public would be coming, but no timetable was specified.

Treasury and the Foreign Office have raised objections to the proposed sale of BNOC shares. It also appears that Mr. Howell has also begun to doubt the wisdom of parting with a portion of such a valuable asset. BNOC has a positive growth outlook.

Market analysts said that the sale of a sizable stake in BNOC would have several consequences, such as reducing the government's potential income and, to some extent, undermining Britain's diplomatic leverage in the European Economic Community and elsewhere.

The failure to reach a clear-cut decision on BNOC's future ownership is the prime example of policy confusion, industry sources said.

The government can also expect considerable, and perhaps insuperable, difficulty in trying to sell minority stakes in labor-intensive industries with checkered profit records, the sources added. As evidence of this, market analysts cite the recent decision to postpone the partial denationalization of British Airways, which is losing money this year.

South Korea Limits Contracts in Mideast

SEOUL — The South Korean government has restricted the number of companies permitted to tender for Middle East construction contracts to 34, industry sources have reported.

More than 100 South Korean companies have been competing in the lucrative Middle East construction market; those not included on the new list will only be allowed to act as sub-contractors for the chosen 34, the sources said, adding that the government's aim was to increase profitability by ending price-cutting competition between companies.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated							
1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979
LM Holdings							
168.15	160.45	Revenue	1,360	1,100	Revenue	1,910	1,490
32.4	37.3	Profits	19.17	81.27	Profits	144.64	140.70
		Per Share	0.31	1.33	Per Share	5.81	5.60
Aluminium Ltd.							
1,300	1,100	Revenue	514.1	511.0	Revenue	501.6	457.3
132.0	104.3	Profits	13.0	28.5	Profits	35.76	31.99
3,900	3,300	Per Share	0.45	1.01	Per Share	2.30	2.06
417.2	310.0	Revenue	1,570	1,490	Revenue	1,620	1,420
		Profits	52.5	76.5	Profits	121.30	101.35
		Per Share	1.84	2.73	Per Share	7.82	6.57
Broadcasting Cos.							
491.2	468.6	Revenue	1,350	1,240	Revenue	1,530	1,490
29.71	31.94	Profits	68.49	61.84	Profits	29.6	89.9
1.05	1.14	Per Share	1.75	1.60	Per Share	0.81	2.73
1,620	1,420	Revenue	3,870	3,340	Revenue	4,900	4,640
107.82	114.36	Profits	206.87	180.62	Profits	217.0	320.2
3.82	4.08	Per Share	5.32	4.69	Per Share	5.98	8.81
In Cyanamid Co.							
869.2	782.0	Revenue	723.8	595.2	Revenue	833.4	1,030
40.2	39.1	Profits	39.9	32.1	Profits	14.46	29.92
0.84	0.82	Per Share	2.01	1.60	Per Share	0.89	1.85
2,540	2,330	Revenue	2,100	1,800	Revenue	2,720	3,070
110.8	123.0	Profits	102.3	105.9	Profits	15.03	115.10
2.31	2.57	Per Share	5.12	5.31	Per Share	0.93	7.11
John-Manville Corp.							
826.2	731.2	Revenue	576.6	607.5	Revenue	833.4	1,030
76.56	67.04	Profits	16.0	34.8	Profits	14.46	29.92
1.16	1.02	Per Share	0.43	1.29	Per Share	0.89	1.85
2,350	2,040	Revenue	1,680	1,660	Revenue	2,720	3,070
199.25	169.87	Profits	55.3	87.5	Profits	15.03	115.10
3.01	2.57	Per Share	1.63	3.19	Per Share	0.93	7.11
Kellogg Co.							
717.0	691.0	Revenue	560.7	449.0	Revenue	1,320	1,060
7.74	18.09	Profits	44.7	52.7	Profits	203.6	179.4
0.28	0.65	Per Share	0.69	0.58	Per Share	3.79	3.33
2,900	2,680	Revenue	1,610	1,380	Revenue	437.1	375.6
81.33	76.22	Profits	150.7	134.0	Profits	66.5	58.4
2.90	2.73	Per Share	1.97	1.75	Per Share	1.24	1.08
Lockheed Co.							
409.9	395.4	Revenue	1,300	1,000	Revenue	485.5	475.4
11.1	10.1	Profits	16.4	1.1	Profits	3.98	33.85
0.59	0.76	Per Share	1.03	0.09	Per Share	0.10	0.87
0.88	0.75	Share Dil.	0.95	0.02	Share Dil.	0.10	0.87
1,320	1,130	Revenue	3,900	3,000	Revenue	1,560	1,430
51.5	48.0	Profits	1.8	22.8	Profits	98.48	106.79
4.21	3.92	Per Share	0.19	1.30	Per Share	2.53	2.74
Public Utilities							
490.2	383.9	Revenue	697.4	530.4	Revenue		

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

I.O.S. INVESTMENT PROGRAM TRUST (INVESTORS FONDS)

Order of the Supreme Court of Ontario notice is hereby given to persons having any interest in INVESTORS FONDS, made through the medium of an I.O.S. INVESTMENT PROGRAM, that the Supreme Court of Ontario will be moved at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, 27th of December, 1980, for an Order authorizing the Public Trustee of Ontario to seek and recovery of certain share certificates presently held by The Bank of New York as custodian thereof, and to distribute shares of INVESTORS FONDS to persons beneficially entitled after payment or provisions for costs and expenses of and incidental to such Trust so that such may hold and deal with the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Court has appointed Peter White, Esquire, Q.C. to represent, for purposes of such motion, all persons holding such investments. Notice is hereby further given that information with respect to the said motion may be obtained from Messrs. Gardiner, Roberts and from Peter White, Esquire, Q.C. c/o Messrs. Osler, Hoskin & 66th Floor, P.O. Box 50, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5X 1B8, Telex N°

Dated at Toronto, this 10th day of October, 1980.

GARDINER, ROBERTS,
120 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
M5H 1T5
Telex N° 06-23656

Solicitors for the Public Trustee.

9th consecutive annual increase raises Tenneco's dividend rate to \$2.60.

For the ninth consecutive year, Tenneco has increased the dividend on its common stock. The latest increase, from 60 cents to 65 cents a share quarterly, brings the annual rate to \$2.60. This is nearly double the \$1.32 of a decade ago.

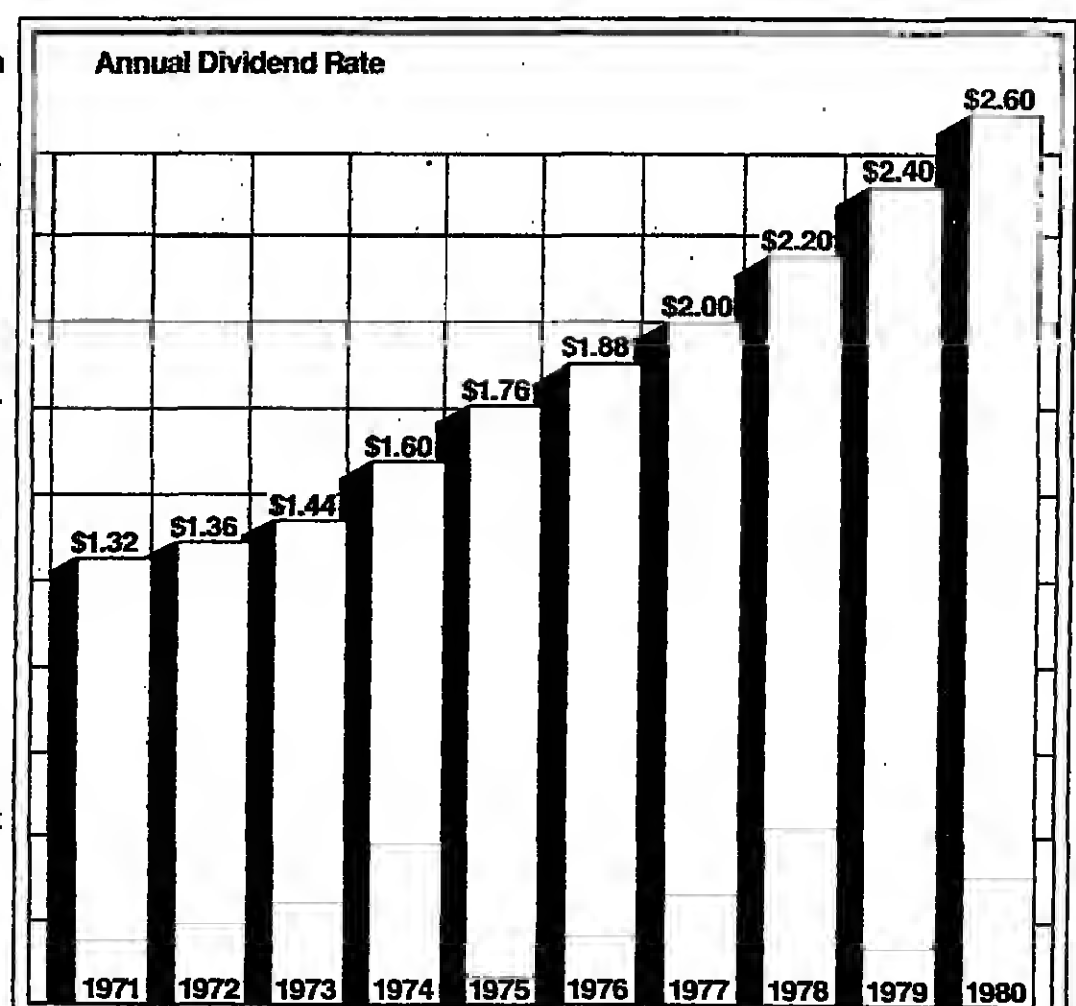
The increase reflects Tenneco's continued success in making its commitment to energy pay off. During the first half of 1980, the Company's energy operations contributed three-fourths of Tenneco's earnings and led the way to record results.

The Company's dominant corporate strategy since the oil embargo of 1973 has been to concentrate on producing more energy in the United States. And the commitment continues. Tenneco is active in all the major oil and natural gas producing areas of the United States, both onshore and offshore. In addition, the Company is a partner in America's first commercial-size coal gasification plant and in a project to produce oil from shale. This year, Tenneco will spend more than a billion dollars on energy projects, most of it in the United States. This is more than double the profits of the entire corporation last year.

Although most of Tenneco's income comes from energy, we are also active in other basic industries, like food, chemicals, farm and construction equipment, automotive components, packaging, shipbuilding, and insurance.

That's Tenneco today: growing in energy... and more.

For more information about Tenneco, write Tenneco Inc., Dept. HT-6, P.O. Box 2511, Houston, TX 77001, U.S.A.



Investor Information

Common stock: Traded on major U.S. and international exchanges
Price at 9/30/80: \$41 1/4
Composite average daily volume: Third quarter—117,742 shares
Latest 12 months—121,529 shares

High/low price range:
Third quarter—\$44 1/4 high
\$38 1/4 low
Latest 12 months—\$45 1/2 high
\$31 1/4 low

Tenneco

TENNeco COMPANIES IN EUROPE INCLUDE:
ALBRIGHT & WILSON DAVID BROWN TRACTORS JICASE COMPANY GEBR. BRODERER & V. POGLIAN SA (40% OWNED) TENNeco EUROPE
TENNeco CHEMICALS EUROPE TENNeco OIL COMPANY WALKER MANUFACTURING EUROPE MONROE AUTO EQUIPMENT-BELGIUM

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

European investment in the U.S.:
We are one of the top U.S. banks in foreign investment.

are recognized
worldwide as experts in
foreign investment.

European American Bank
major American bank with
\$7 billion in assets and
specialized skills in financing
foreign investment into the
U.S. market. Independent
research has shown we are one
of the top banks for the U.S.
investment needs of European
companies and the leading
bank for German, Dutch, and
Austrian companies doing busi-
ness in the U.S.

We meet the investment
needs of European companies
through a banking network
that extends from our New
York headquarters, in the
heart of the financial district,
to offices in Chicago, Los
Angeles and San Francisco. In
addition, we have an extensive
business network provided by
close working relationship
with our shareholders, six of
which are the world's largest banks.

We provide a complete
range of top-rated
international banking
services.

We know European com-
panies operating in the U.S.
need a wide variety of bank ser-
vices. EAB has an excellent
package. Independent
research has shown us to be
one of the top five U.S. banks
in providing these essential ser-
vices to European companies.

- ☐ Financing of acquisitions
and working capital
- ☐ Foreign exchange
trading and consulting
- ☐ Cash management
- ☐ International money
transfers
- ☐ Money market instru-
ments
- ☐ Trade promotion
- ☐ Foreign collections
- ☐ Letters of credit

All banks are not the same.

What makes EAB a dif-
ferent kind of bank for Euro-
pean business is more than the
quality of our products. It's our
first-rate bankers and our man-
agement philosophy.

We've organized our bank
to make sure that we have no
bureaucratic red tape. Our
senior management is actively
involved in running the bank
on a daily basis. Day-to-day
involvement that insures our
European-trained bankers can
deliver solutions quickly, intel-
ligently and with attention to
detail. This means you get the
best thinking of the entire
bank working on all your
requests.

If you would like more
information, please contact
Mr. Robert Previti, Senior
V.P., at (212) 437-4857. Or
write to him at 10 Hanover
Square, New York, N.Y. 10015.

EAB
European American Bank

43% OFF!
INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

MAJOR SAVINGS ARE JUST ONE REASON TO SUBSCRIBE

There are many more. Such as comprehensive coverage of world news. Balanced, unbiased reporting. Expanded business coverage and financial tables. Plus comics. "Weekend." Buchwald, Baker and many others.

In short, interesting and indispensable reading that busy people like you in 143 countries depend on every day. And all of it in a compact, highly readable package.

It's not enough to get the daily news just once or twice a week. That's why

we are inviting you to take advantage of our special introductory rates for new subscribers. You'll save 25% off the regular subscription rate, or up to 43% off the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence!

Return this order form today and start getting more world news for less!

Best of all, you can benefit from these savings for a full year by checking the 12-month box below.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT

12 months 6 months 3 months				12 months 6 months 3 months				12 months 6 months 3 months							
Aden (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Greece (air)	Dr.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Pakistan (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	
Algerian (air)	\$	225.00	127.50	70.00	Hungary (air)	B	172.00	86.00	48.00	Poland (air)	B	172.00	86.00	48.00	
Africa (except 12-17)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Iran (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	Polynesia, French (air)	\$	225.00	127.50	62.00	
Africa, others (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Iraq (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	
Algeria (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Iceland (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Romania (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	
Andorra	Scf	2,700.00	1,350.00	635.00	Ireland	Dr.	54.00	28.00	15.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	
Antigua	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Israel (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	South America (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	
Aruba (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Italy	Lira	10,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	Spain (air)	Ptas.	10,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,250.00	2,125.00	1,250.00	Japan (air)	\$	255.00	127.50	70.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	612.00	306.00	170.00	
Bulgaria (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Kazakhstan (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00	
Canada (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Laos (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	Taiwan (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	
Cape Verde (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Lithuania (air)	L.Fr.	4,640.00	2,320.00	1,380.00	Turkey (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	
Cayman (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Madagascar (air)	\$	225.00	112.50	62.00	U.A.R. (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Malta (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	75.00	37.50	22.00	Mexico (air)	\$	255.00	127.50	70.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$	195.00	97.50	54.00	
Egypt (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Morocco (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	
El Salvador (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	Netherlands	\$	344.00	172.00	94.00	Zaire (air)	\$	255.00	137.50	77.00	
Finland (air)	F.M.	92.00	46.00	25.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr.	672.00	336.00	186.00	Other Eur. Countr. (air)	\$	172.00	86.00	48.00	
France	F.Fr.	612.00	306.00	170.00											
Germany	D.M.	324.00	162.00	89.00											
Gibraltar	£S	40.00	20.00	12.00											

I want to receive the IHT at my ☐ home
☐ office address below for:
☐ 12 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months
☐ Mr ☐ Ms

Address _____
City _____ Country _____

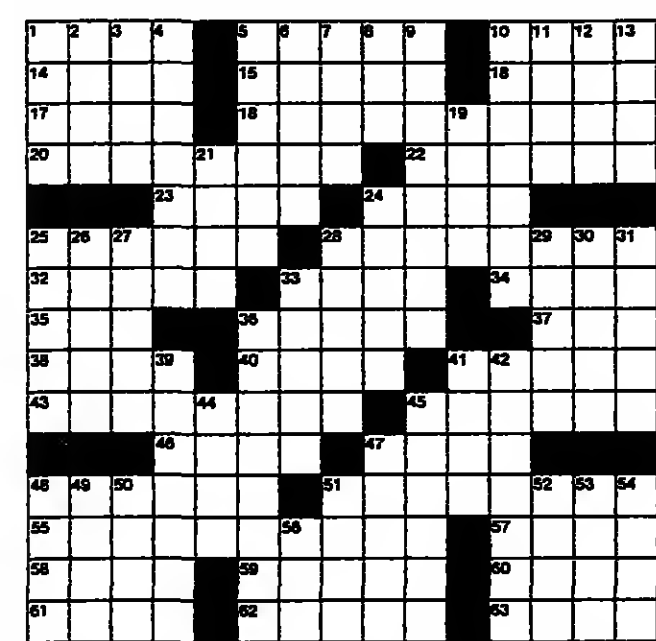
THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Job title/profession _____ 22-10-80
Company activity _____
Nationality _____ **Age** _____

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pre-form invoices are available on request.

Rates valid through December 1st, 1980.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Spiny-finned fish
5 Commentator-writer
10 Hebrew dry measure
14 City founded by Harold III
15 Name meaning "lovable"
16 Skelton role
17 Turn of mind
18 Mouthpiece of a musical instrument
20 Ornamental shrub with rose-like flowers
22 House for Henri
23 Weaver; falter
24 Delicately
25 Device for Figaro
28 One aided by Nader
32 Apt homophone for cruise
33 The Elephant Boy of films
34 Storage bin
35 Gypsy man

DOWN

- 36 Like some court judgments
37 Chat informally
38 Poet Naso
40 Exigency
41 Having a dull finish
42 Spotted
43 Noisy disturbance
46 Kling of "M-A-S-S-H"
47 Oaf
48 Evening
51 Supporting structure
55 Stoutness
57 Medicinal plant
58 French corn
59 With 47 Down, actress from Louisville
60 Boite
61 M.I.T. or R.P.I.
62 Challenged
63 Nicholas I or II

- 1 Variety of pear
2 On the main
3 Feet in bridge

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CLONES ANIA ANWIT
ALONGS GON FLEETS
BEAT IT DIA ALLIAR
CONRADIS INI ARNS
SAIL LENA
AIDS PIG ATJAH
WITLIT LIT LIT LIT
PARTNERS STINGRINE
STIED TRIED ANID
SPATS SMO ABE
IRIS ERG
BOING COMPAIONS
ALLIT LIT LIT LIT
KEIPS MIA BELLO
UBES SYN NEIL

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBUQUERQUE	74	54	LOS ANGELES	74	54
AMSTERDAM	54	44	MADRID	68	48
ANAKARA	74	54	MANILA	74	54
ATLANTA	74	54	MEXICO CITY	74	54
AUCKLAND	54	44	MILAN	68	48
BANGKOK	74	54	MONTREAL	68	48
BEIRUT	74	54	MOSCOW	68	48
BELGRADE	54	44	MURKIN	68	48
BERLIN	54	44	NASSAU	68	48
BRUSSELS	54	44	NEW DELHI	68	48
BUCHAREST	54	44	NEW YORK	68	48
BUDAPEST	54	44	NICE	68	48
Buenos Aires	74	54	OSLO	68	48
CAIRO	74	54	PARIS	68	48
CASABLANCA	54	44	PRAGUE	68	48
COPENHAGEN	54	44	RIO DE JANEIRO	68	48
COSTA DEL SOL	74	54	SAN PAULO	68	48
DUBLIN	54	44	SEATTLE	68	48
EDINBURGH	54	44	SINGAPORE	74	54
FLORENCE	54	44	STOCKHOLM	68	48
FRANKFURT	54	44	SYDNEY	68	48
GENEVA	54	44	TAIPEI	68	48
HELSINKI	54	44	TEL AVIV	68	48
HONG KONG	74	54	TOKYO	68	48
INDIANAPOLIS	54	44	TUNIS	68	48
ISTANBUL	54	44	VIENTIANE	68	48
JAKARTA	74	54	WARSAW	68	48
JERUSALEM	54	44	WASHINGTON	68	48
JOHANNESBURG	74	54	ZURICH	68	48
LAS PALMAS	74	54			
LIMA	74	54			
LISBON	74	54			
LONDON	54	44			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0400, 0600, 0800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2400 (all times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 4840 kHz and 4340 Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.850, 7.730, 7.225, 9.470, 9.750, 12.975 and 14.870 kHz in the 49, 41, 21 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413 kHz and 2120 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.660, 17.670, 15.680, 12.690, 10.700, 9.710 and 8.720 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331,

Moaning and Groaning in Philly

And You Think You've Got Problems...

Thomas Boswell

Philly Post Service

DELPHIA — You

are going bad when

you take your Series

4 of the World Series

to change your Series

And you take

your Series ERA is 2.19

but your manager has

confidence in your courage that

he takes you out with a 7th-inning

lead twice in five days after

you've only thrown 83 and

77 pitches.

And both times the manager's

pet reliever blows the lead.

Ask Larry Gura, the Kansas

City southpaw, who says: "Boy,

would I like to say some stuff! I

wasn't the least bit tired either

time. I didn't even have a

chance to argue."

Mad-as-Hell Paul

You know you're going bad

when you are the leading

winner in the history of your

franchise and are still in the

prime of your career, but when

you finally get to the World Series

you don't get to pitch a single

inning — although many

southern say you might be the

best antidote to the other team's

.301 team batting average.

Ask K.C.'s mad-as-hell Paul

Splitteroff, who, after a strong

start against the Yankees in the

playoffs, has been passed over

twice for starts in favor of

young, sore-armed Rich Gale.

"If [Manager] Jim Frey

doesn't think I am still a top-

flight starter, if he doesn't think

that's my role," said Splitteroff,

"I'll leave here. I'll make so

many waves they can't keep

me."

Broken Heart

You know you're going bad

when George Brett, who never

bad-mouths anybody, says of a

fellow-player: "He's the reason

we get all those errors," and

then adds, concerning the

then plays that player botched

in Game 5, "You have to make

those plays."

Ask Willie Aikens, who says,

time for people with sensitive

feelings and thin skins. It's a

bad time to go into a slump or

fall out of your manager.

You know you're going bad

when your Series ERA is 2.19

but your manager has

confidence in your courage that

he takes you out with a 7th-inning

lead twice in five days after

you've only thrown 83 and

77 pitches.

And both times the manager's

pet reliever blows the lead.

Ask Larry Gura, the Kansas

City southpaw, who says: "Boy,

would I like to say some stuff! I

wasn't the least bit tired either

time. I didn't even have a

chance to argue."

Mad-as-Hell Paul

You know you're going bad

when you are the leading

winner in the history of your

franchise and are still in the

prime of your career, but when

you finally get to the World Series

you don't get to pitch a single

inning — although many

southern say you might be the

best antidote to the other team's

.301 team batting average.

Ask K.C.'s mad-as-hell Paul

Splitteroff, who, after a strong

start against the Yankees in the

playoffs, has been passed over

twice for starts in favor of

young, sore-armed Rich Gale.

"If [Manager] Jim Frey

doesn't think I am still a top-

flight starter, if he doesn't think

that's my role," said Splitteroff,

"I'll leave here. I'll make so

many waves they can't keep

me."

Broken Heart

You know you're going bad

when George Brett, who never

bad-mouths anybody, says of a

fellow-player: "He's the reason

we get all those errors," and

then adds, concerning the

then plays that player botched

in Game 5, "You have to make

those plays."

Ask Willie Aikens, who says,

"One day everybody's looking

for a hero. The next day,

they're looking for a scape-

goat." Aikens was the Game 5

goat afire.

You know you're going bad

when you're hitting .417 in the

Series, and your manager still

punches you every time

you're supposed to face a lefty.

Ask Clint Hurdle, who says:

"It's breaking my heart."

You know you're going bad

when your Series ERA is 10.80

and the only excuse your manager

can come up with is, "He

didn't have his good wrist pop

tonight."

Ask Philadelphia's Larry

Christenson, who lasted six

batters against the Royals, al-

lowing a single, two doubles, a

triple and a 450-foot home run

into a water fountain — and

then said, "They didn't show

me that much."

Ump Still Learning

You know you're going bad

when you allow 18 runners on

base in one game and your

manager says the main reason

was that the baseballs weren't

"rubbed up properly."

Ask Steve Carlton, who com-

plained about "slink balls" in

Game 2, prompting umpire

Don Denkinger to say, "And

here I thought I'd heard 'em

all."

You know you're going bad

when you jog off the field with

your 158 batting average, get

hit right between the eyes by a

paper was thrown by a fan,

and the only sympathy you get

from teammate Phillie Phan

Bow is a wisecrack: "They

don't know how to be mean in

Kansas City. If that had hap-

pened in Philadelphia, it would

have been a shot put."

Going Barry

Ask Pete Rose, who was so

mad that he cocked his arm and

almost threw the infield ball

into the box seats at the paper-

was thrown by a fan, and the

only sympathy you get from

teammate Phillie Phan Bow is

a wisecrack: "They don't know

how to be mean in Kansas City.

If that had happened in Phila-

delphia, it would have been a

shot put."

Going Barry

Ask Pete Rose, who was so

mad that he cocked his arm and

almost threw the infield ball

into the box seats at the paper-

was thrown by a fan, and the

only sympathy you get from

teammate Phillie Phan Bow is

a wisecrack: "They don't know

how to be mean in Kansas City.

If that had happened in Phila-

delphia, it would have been a

shot put."

You know you're going bad

when the manager sends you up

to hit with the bases loaded in

the bottom of the 9th inning of

game 5 of a tied Series and the

second time you swing, your

bat flies out to the pitcher's

mound.

And when you go out to

fetch it, the pitcher picks it up,

extends it toward you, then

pokes you in the pit of the

stomach with the butt end.

Ask Jose Cardenal, 0-for-6 in

his first Series, who not only

got gored by Tug McGraw, but

then had it reported back to

him that McGraw claimed

Cardenal had cursed him in

Spanish.

"I no say nothing to him,"

said Cardenal. "Everybody

knows McGraw is a crazy man.

He jab me in the stomach with

my own bat."

Is the World Series fair? Is it

fun?

"No," said Cardenal, sum-

ming up the feelings of genera-

tions of those for whom the Se-

ries has been a pie in the face, a

theater of home plate thinking.

"I go to home plate thinking,

'Jose, you are going to be the

hero. One little bit and you will

be everywhere, even on the

'good-morning' talk shows.' Then

I strike out to end the game.

"I walk back to the dug-

out, I say to myself: 'Jose, you

were wrong. You are not the

hero. Today, you are the

bum.'"

But there ain't no way this little

trip is being made easy for Liver-

pool. The local airport shuns at

10:30 p.m. sharp, and despite ex-

hortations from the visitors and

police, red tape isn't going to be

relaxed for a soccer match. So

mighty Liverpool will make a 7-

mile coach dash to another airport

to get away that night. And the

fans? Damn the fans. Aberdeen

can sell the tickets without Liver-

pool.

But there ain't no way this little

trip is being made easy for Liver-

pool. The local airport shuns at

10:30 p.m. sharp, and despite ex-

hortations from the visitors and

police, red tape isn't going to be

relaxed for a soccer match. So

mighty Liverpool will make a 7-

mile coach dash to another airport

to get away that night. And the

fans? Damn the fans. Aberdeen

can sell the tickets without Liver-

pool.

But there ain't no way this little

trip is being made easy for Liver-

pool. The local airport shuns at

10:30 p.m. sharp, and despite ex-

hortations from the visitors and

police, red tape isn't going to be

relaxed for a soccer match. So

mighty Liverpool will make a 7-

mile coach dash to another airport

to get away that night. And the

fans? Damn the fans. Aberdeen

can sell the tickets without Liver-

pool.

But there ain't no way this little

trip is being made easy for Liver-

pool.



Pitcher Tug McGraw jabs Royals' Jose Cardenal in the stomach with Cardenal's bat in 9th inning of Game 5. The bat had slipped out of Cardenal's hands on a bases-loaded swinging strike. McGraw retrieved it, returned it aggressively — and then struck Cardenal out to end the game.

The Soccer Scene

A Showdown in Scotland

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Loog, long afore

the Tens arrived to pump in the

black out from the North Sea

around Aberdeen, the English

were prescient up there for sug-

gets in the granite city. And the

pipeline that produced such varied

quarry as Denis Law and Ron

Yeats is still in business, as the

folks who recently sold striker

Steve Archibald to Tottenham

Hot-spurs for \$2 million can tell.

Denis, the irreplaceable menace,

and big Ron Yeats will back home

Wednesday, So, in spirit will Bill

Shankly, the wise old Scot who

signed them for different English

clubs in the '60s. First he took

Denis, a ship of lad of 145 pounds

with squinting eyes and a canny

Aberdonian knack of squeezing

acrobatic goals from the meanest

Observer

Forever Ember

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I have just taken the Burn-Out test conducted by the Anchor Press-Dowd publishing empire to help people determine whether they are burning out and need to purchase Dr. Herbert J. Freudenberger's book, "Burn-Out," which will tell them how to fan fire out of their ashes.

If you think I intend to reveal my score, you are a burned-out case and ought to buy Dr. Freudenberger's book immediately. No mind in full flame expects candor about matters of this sort, least of all from newspaper columnists, a species susceptible to complete burn-out within two weeks after first undertaking their grim task of disgorging wisdom at precisely spaced intervals, often on days when their brain pans have the Vacancy sign out.

I confess, however, that a few of the test's 15 questions were troubling. On No. Question No. 1—"Do you tire more easily? Feel fatigued rather than energetic?" It is no easier for me to tire now than when I was in high school, an era when it took me a full 10 minutes after getting out of bed in the morning to become totally fatigued.

In those days, of course, knowing that I had to face a Latin class at 8 a.m. was a great aid to rapid tiring. Nowadays, lacking an 8 a.m. Latin class, I am often unable to achieve deep fatigue until I have been at least 15 minutes out of the sheets.

Question No. 5 was more troublesome. "Are you often invaded by a sadness you can't explain?" Fortunately, the temptation to answer "Yes" was dispelled when I moved on to Question No. 8—"Are you seeing close friends and family members less frequently?"

My answer was "No. I am seeing close friends and family members as frequently as ever." And not necessarily a good thing, either. For I have noticed that these people so dear to me seem to tire more easily and feel fatigued rather than energetic.

igured rather than energetic and work harder and harder and accomplish less and less, thereby showing distinct symptoms of burn-out as defined by other questions.

I scored very high on Question No. 9: "Are you too busy to do even routine things like make phone calls or read reports or send out your Christmas cards?"

Fortunately, yes. I observed 20 years ago that making phone calls, sending masses of Christmas cards and, especially, reading reports produced in me an invasion of sadness I could explain all too well. The phone calls invariably brought bad news, addressing Christmas cards reminded me of Scrooges who had not sent me cards the previous Christmas, and reading reports invariably reminded me that English, my mother tongue, was on her death bed.

My answer to Question No. 11—"Do you feel disoriented when the activity of the day comes to a halt?"—was "Yes, frequently, since I often take a large martini at that hour."

Question No. 14—"Does sex seem like more trouble than it's worth?"—seemed excessively tricky, since it is always difficult to measure sex in terms of worth. My answer here would have to be an equivocal admission that sometimes sex does seem like more trouble than it's worth. I confess, for example that sex in a crowded theater almost always seems to me like more trouble than it's worth, especially during an intermission.

Question No. 12 was the real stunner, however. "Is joy elusive?" it asked. Hasn't it always been? Mustn't it always be? Isn't it joy's elusiveness that makes it so precious during those moments when it pays one of its fleeting calls? Show me a person in whom joy has signed on for a three-year lease and I'll show you a person who feels disoriented all day long, as well as when the activity of the day comes to a halt. I'll show you a person who will pay good money to be invaded by a little sadness he can't explain. I'll show you a case of burn-out to make even Dr. Freudenberger tire more easily and feel fatigued rather than energetic.

The Comedie-Francaise

National Theater Celebrates 300th Birthday

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—On Oct. 21, 1680, at Versailles, Louis XIV signed an edict establishing a national theater. Thus, the Comedie-Francaise came into being, and it is celebrating its 300th anniversary this week with performances of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and a television spectacle.

The Sun King's 1680 proclamation, first dictated when he was in the field in August of that year, completed the amalgamation of three companies in Paris: the Moliere troupe and the Theatre du Marais (already combined in 1673 after Moliere's death) and the Comedians du Roi of the Hotel de Bourgogne.

Its first home was in Rue Gueneugue, but after seven years there it dropped anchor in a former tennis court in what is now Rue de l'Ancre-Comedie, its home for 80 years. It had the sole right to perform plays in French in Paris, a monopoly it held until the French Revolution.

Its organization today differs little from that at its outset. It is an actors' cooperative in which each member is subject to a discipline maintained by common consent. Their *doyen* is the actor of longest service.

After a year's trial and a formal debut in a role of his (or her) choice, the novice becomes a *pensionnaire*, and after an indefinite period may become a *societaire*, or full member, on the resignation or death of a member.

For its inaugural performance Racine's "Phedre" and Moliere's "Le Medecin malgre lui" composed a double-bill. The roll-call of authors reads like a history of French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesse who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unflattering popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesse who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unflattering popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesse who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unflattering popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesse who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unflattering popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesse who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unflattering popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesse who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unflattering popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesse who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unflattering popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her

French literature, but its favorite remains Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertoire at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloody-minded deputy, Collet d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.



Chiron (left) in Voltaire's "L'Orphelin de la Chine," (1755); Berthe Bovy in Jean Cocteau's "La Voix humaine" (1930).

meteoric rise and early death also have been dramatized. The tempestuous Sarah Bernhardt was a legendary personification of histrionic genius.

The Comedie-Francaise has been the cradle of stars, but no player has star hilling, the ensemble concept being maintained. Like the divine Sarah, some who have won acclaim on its boards leave to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The admired Coquelin left to take over the Theatre de la Porte-Saint-Martin, where he staged and acted in the premiere of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and Cecile Sorel abandoned the classics temporarily for the music hall. As she came down the grand staircase of the Casino de Paris she inquired of her audience: "How was my descent?"

Madeleine Renaud, Edwige Fenech, Marie Bell, Robert Hirsch and Jean Paty are among the more recent departures and occasionally a star joins the company for a spell. Raimu, the boulevard and screen comedian, enlisted to be "Le Malade imaginaire." Jean Marais, the matinee idol, came to play a memorable Nero in "Britannicus," and Daniel Ivernel undertook Uncle Vanya. It was the unrealized ambition of Maurice Chevalier to play "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" in the House of Moliere.

Scandals have frequently rocked the Salle Richelieu. Perhaps the most famous disturbance was caused at the premiere of Hugo's "Hernani" in 1830, when the theater became the battlefield of the war between classicism and romanticism.

The Camels du Roi raised a storm over the presentation of

Bernstein's "Apres Moi" because its author had boasted of deserting from military service. The Surrealist, at odds with Cocteau, tried to drown out Berthe Bovy's tearful telephone call in his "La Voix humaine."

The occupation brought no noisy demonstrations, but Jean-Louis Barrault persuaded Claudel to permit a production of his "Soulard de Satin," which with its glorification of Latin culture was not to the taste of the occupying authorities. It went on nonetheless, though its run was curtailed, and the collaborationist press administered the expected panegyric.

The week finds the Comedie-Francaise in a festive mood with "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" done up as a sort of lavish extravaganza. There are ballets choreographed by Michel Rayne and the score mingles Lully and Richard Strauss. Jean-Laurent Cochet has directed the play, which has the air of interrupting the spectacle numbers. Jean Le Poulain is M. Jourdain, expansive as the staging itself. There is a hilarious cameo by Jacques Sereys as the master of philosophy and Virginia Pradal recovers the ringing laughter of Nicole, the housewife, by her master's ridiculous pretensions.

An exhibition on three centuries of the daily life at the Comedie-Francaise opens today and runs to Jan. 12 at the Centre Pompidou.

On the birthday of the Comedie-Francaise, the first and one of the finest of national theaters, one may recall Napoleon's tribute: "The French theater is the glory of France, the opera merely an expression of its vanity."

PEOPLE:

Picasso Ex-Companion Opens Own Art Show

Francisco Gilot has opened exhibition at Columbia University of 31 of her art works. Miss G was long a companion of the Pablo Picasso and is now the wife of Dr. Jonas Salk. Her art opened shortly after the debut of her jewelry collection designed by her daughter, Paloma Picasso.

Jonathan Carr, son of the publisher Bennett Carr, successfully defended his crown in the fourth annual U.S. Otello. Champions in New York City, Carr, 34, writes arithmetic textbooks, represent the United States in fourth annual international championships in London this week. Carr reclaimed his 1979 title in strategic board game by defeating Carol Moschese of Daytona Beach, Fla. Mark Spangola of Rochester, N.Y., and Andy Roberts of Dr. Calif. in the six-game round-robin. The finalists represented global winners from the 28 events. Otello boosters claim the game, invented in Japan a years ago and brought to the U.S. in 1976, has 40 million players in 106 nations.

Rodolf Serkin, the master American pianist, is to embark on a major new recording and concert venture with the U.S. Symphony Orchestra. Under the LSO's principal conductor Claudio Abbado, Serkin will down for posterity his readings of Mozart's 27 piano concertos. The series begins next autumn in London.

Clara Vanderbilt and Vidal soon, watch out! Muhammad getting into the sportswear mess. "These will be the great clothes of all time," said Ali, peering at a news conference beige suit, burnt orange shirt, black shoes. "Nothing can be unless I approve," the three-hundredweight champion said of Sportswear, which will mean the 38-year-old boxer through with fighting? he insists. Ali lost to Larry Holmes in fight Oct. 2, and his manager advised him not to fight again, too great to go out like Ali said.

—SAMUEL JUST

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MOVING

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A REAL INTERNATIONAL MOVER

Look at a list of his offices. If they're located all around the world, he's international.

INTERDEAN

A real international mover. \$99.44. AMSTERDAM: 941.80.64. ATHENS: 452.31.11. BARCELONA: 65.09.57. BERN: 31.05.91. BRUSSELS: 269.54.00. CADIZ: 84.31.44. CHICAGO: 595.7664. FRANKFURT: 069.191.2001. GENEVA: 48.83.30. THE HAGUE: 601.108. ROTTERDAM: 448.93.33. LONDON: 961.41.41. LONG BEACH: 598.5511. MADRID: 51.50.30. MUNICH: 51.50.30. NEW YORK: 721.1760. PARIS: 742.85.11. ROME: 82.43.64. VIENNA: 363.30.00. ZURICH: 363.30.00.

INT'L MOVING & EXPORT, Inc. Air & sea freight. Movers/Air/Fr. 21 F. La Suer, Paris 16. Tel. 300.03.04 F.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALL ASPECTS OF SEXUALITY. Self-group discussion group for men and women in Paris. Every Wednesday evening. Please call Paris 27.40.77. REPLY: 27.40.77. 11 p.m. Tel. Paris 721.80.80. SEXUALITY. Self-group discussion group for men and women in Paris. Every Wednesday evening. Please call Paris 27.40.77. REPLY: 27.40.77. 11 p.m. Tel. Paris 721.80.80.

FOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION

contact the TRIB's office in your country.

Paris: Max Ferraro Tel. 747.12.65.
London: Michael Mitchell Tel. 242.51.73.
Brussels: Arthur Malin Tel. 343.12.99.
Amsterdam: Alfons Grim Tel. 26.36.15.
Athens: J. C. Rensselaer Tel. 301.83.97/360.24.21.
Stockholm: P. Karmil Tel. 108.51.68.70.
Frankfurt: H. Jung or K. Offel Tel. 28.34.78.
Leuven: Marshall Walter Tel. 29.58.94.
New York: Sandy O'Hara Tel. 752.38.90.
Rome: Antonio Sambro Tel. 679.34.37.
Madrid: A. Unzueta-Sarmiento Tel. 455.33.06.
Munich: Rita Ambar Tel. 67.27.93 & 60.23.44.
Hamburg: J. C. Rensselaer Tel. 5.420.906.
Tel Aviv: Dan Ehrlich Tel. 229.873.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITION

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe: \$225. 1 Year \$125. 6 Months \$65. 3 Months \$35. 1 Month \$15. Delivery by air freight from New York every business day.

Send order with payment to J. P. Hays, The Wall Street Journal, International Press Centre, 75 Street, London E.C. 4, England.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ITALY GREECE BY RAIL AND CAR FERRY

BRINDISI - PATRAS - ATHENS

ON THE EURAILPASS SHIPS

EGNATIA - ESPRESSO

FOR FULL DETAILS, CALL

LONDON: 499.074, 730.637. PARIS: 742.224, 730.637. BRUSSELS: 269.54.00. CADIZ: 84.31.44. CHICAGO: 595.7664. FRANKFURT: 069.191.2001. GENEVA: 48.83.30. THE HAGUE: 601.108. ROTTERDAM: 448.93.33. LONDON: 961.41.41. LONG BEACH: 598.5511. MADRID: 51.50.30. MUNICH: 51.50.30. NEW YORK: 721.1760. PARIS: 742.85.11. ROME: 82.43.64. VIENNA: 363.30.00. ZURICH: 363.30.00.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

PORTUGAL

7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS FROM LONDON TO:

LIBON: 1125.00. ESTORIL/CASCAIS: 1135.00. COSTA VESPER (PORTUGAL): 1135.00. ALGARVE: 1135.00. MADRIDA: 1149.00.

FROM GENEVA TO:

LIBON: 1028.00. ESTORIL/CASCAIS: 1042.00. COSTA VESPER (PORTUGAL): 1042.00. ALGARVE: 1042.00. MADRIDA: 1072.00.

For other programs and detailed information, ask your TRAVEL AGENT

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

MEULAN

GOLF COURSE

In calm village, very beautiful house, 4 bedrooms, 2 to